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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India

No 27.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, June, 1883.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.C.B., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Reports of the Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Tenancies in the Central Provinces be taken into consideration. He

"It appears to be my fate just at present to act as foster-father Bills. The calamity which called away Sir Stuart Bayley to Haida February last placed me in temporary charge of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, the accident which called away my friend Mr. Charles Crosthwaite to Burma has now placed me in charge of the Central Provinces Tenancy Bill. I am anxious to define the precise relationship in which I stand to this Bill, because it is important to bear in mind that it is essentially a local Bill, by officers of local experience with special reference to local circumstances and local requirements. It was originally drawn by Mr. Jones, now Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, under instructions which were given him as long ago as 1873. It was introduced into this Council in 1878 by my friend Mr. Charles Grant, who, before he became Secretary in the Department, had a long connexion with the Central Provinces as District and Judicial Commissioner, acted at one time as Chief Commissioner, and was well known as the Editor of the Central Provinces Gazetteer. After its introduction it was referred by the late Chief Commissioner for the consideration of a local committee, consisting of Messrs. Crosthwaite, Neill and Chisholm, who materially altered it, and in its altered form it was placed in the hands of Mr. Crosthwaite, then an Additional Member of this Council. Owing to its present form, Mr. Crosthwaite has more claims than anyone else to be considered the author, and it substantially embodies the views and suggestions of the late Chief Commissioner, and of the local committee appointed to consider the Bill.

"Mr. Crosthwaite was kind enough to prepare for me, before my departure for Burma, a careful note of what he had intended to say on the present Bill, and in the explanations which I now have to offer I shall draw freely from that note."

subject-matter of the Bill is difficult and complicated, and I am not I shall not be able to make intelligible to the Council the modifications which we propose to make in the system of land-tenure in the Central Provinces without giving some account of the system which we found when we took over those provinces and of the system which we established, after taking

the territories which now make up the Central Provinces were acquired by the British Government at different times and from different quarters, and, having passed under British rule, they remained for some time under different administrations. The Sagar and Nerbada territories were ceded partly by the Nizam in 1817 and partly by the Nāgpur Rājā in 1818; the Nāgpur was ceded as a whole in 1853, small portions of it having been under British rule since 1817; all these territories were combined under the name of Central Provinces, and placed under a Chief Commissioner in 1861; Bundelkhand was added to them in 1862, and Nimār in 1864. The Sagar and Nerbada territories had been for some time attached to the North-Western Provinces; Sambalpur and Nimār had been directly or indirectly under British rule for many years before they were made part of the Central Provinces.

It might be expected that the land and revenue systems of territories with different histories and antecedents would present great and radical differences. As a matter of fact, however, this is not the case. 'The study of the subject to which I have in the course of my present work been compelled,' writes the present Chief Commissioner in a note which he wrote on this Bill in 1881, 'has convinced me that, in order to a right understanding of the tenures and systems of the different parts of the Province, we must begin by recognizing their original diversity, at the present day, there is no doubt is, but it is a diversity which has arisen, not from original and inherent difference, but from the fact that at recent times—and in the Central Provinces everything is youthful—diverse influences have impressed themselves upon systems which in essential respects the same. The position which I would lay down is, speaking broadly, identical revenue-systems prevailed in all the territories which these Provinces are composed of at the time when they severally came under our rule or influence, and that all the differences which they now present are due, first, to the diverse trainings and prepossessions of the officers through whom we administered them; secondly, to difference in the revenue-systems which those officers looked to as models; and, thirdly, to the different time during which the two preceding conditions have been operating; I would affirm that such differences as exist are of our own creation.'

The explanation of this substantial identity underlying superficial differences is simple. The Mahratta harrow had passed over the whole of these territories and had gone a long way towards reducing them, for revenue-purposes, to a level of uniformity. What then was the Mahratta revenue-system? Its fundamental principles, according to Mr. Jones, be summed up in the following four propositions:—

- Settlements are annual or for very short terms.
- Cultivators pay revenue, not rent, and competition rents are therefore unknown.
- Headmen of villages, or the persons or bodies whom we should regard as possessing rights approximating to proprietary rights, are, in respect of raiyats' lands, office-holders and managers.
- No rights are allowed to grow up by prescription or otherwise, the effect of which would be to limit the power of the Government to raise a maximum revenue from the land.

The essence of the system appears to have consisted in constant revisions of the assessments, with the view of maintaining them at the highest level, and thus preventing the growth of middlemen with rights and influence intermediate between the Government and the cultivator.

“Property in land was not recognized, but every cultivator was entitled to hold his land as long as he paid the share of the Government revenue apportioned to it. The Central Government fixed annually the sum which each pargana or revenue sub-division was to pay. The apportionment of the revenue on the several villages was made by the pargana officers in consultation with the headmen or patels of villages, who assembled at the pargana head-quarters for this purpose. When the assessment of each village had been settled, the patels returned each to his own village, and the share to be paid by each cultivator was made known to him.

“The manner in which the detailed assessments were made is interesting and curious, and arose, no doubt, out of the habit of the Mahratta Government of not fixing its revenue until late on in the agricultural year. The usual practice of the Nagpur Government was to announce its assessments about the month of August, when the character of the rains and the probable quality of the harvest were known. Here, however, as elsewhere in India, the agricultural year begins about June, and that is the time when the annual settlements between the Government agent and the raiyats would generally be made. But, as the amount which each raiyat would have to pay depended entirely on the amount of the Government assessment, which in June was an unknown quantity, an ingenious method of meeting the difficulty was devised. The patel and the cultivators, acting as a body bound together by the tie of one common responsibility for the payment of the revenue assessed on their village, divided the cultivated lands into two classes. In one class they ranked the very inferior soils, which could not bear more than a very small rent; and these they assessed at a fixed money rent with respect to the quality of the soil and the ruling prices of produce. In the second class they placed the better soils which, after paying the cost of cultivation, left a considerable margin of profit, sufficient to bear the possible fluctuations in the Government demand. Fields of this class were not assessed at any fixed rate, but the joint liability for the Government revenue on the whole village being taken, say, at a hundred shares, each of these fields was rated as equal to so many shares of the whole. Thus, each individual cultivator knew that he would have to pay a fixed unalterable sum for his bad lands, and that on account of his good lands he was liable to pay a certain fraction of the Government revenue, whatever that might be. This classification and valuation of fields was made annually, with a view to meeting the changes in the condition not only of the fields but of the raiyats themselves. Impartiality in the distribution of the revenue was secured by the rule of joint responsibility. If the revenue imposed on any individual could not be recovered from him, the deficiency was not remitted, but was made good by the imposition of an additional rate on all the others. Thus, there was given not only a great incitement to fair and just dealing, but a considerable stimulus to mutual help and co-operation.

“This system is described by Sir R. Jenkins, who was Resident at Nagpur in 1827, as existing in his time, and the sketch of it which I have given, and which is taken mainly from his well-known report on the territories of Nagpur, appears to show clearly that under the old constitution of the country there was no such thing as a landlord or tenant in our sense of the word, that rent was unknown, and that such things as revenue-rates or rent-rates had no existence at all.

“However, even during the period of Native rule, influences were at work which tended to subvert the ancient order of things. During the decline of the Bhonsla power, the State imposed revenues higher than the people could easily pay, and resorted to the abuse of farming the villages to the patels or village-headmen, and leaving them to collect what they could from the people. This abuse tended to place the patel in a position of greater supremacy, and to give him powers which were capable of developing into proprietary rights. Here, as elsewhere, the transition from a collector of revenue to a farmer of revenue, and from a farmer of revenue to a receiver of rents, was easy and natural.

“This, then, was, roughly speaking, the state of things which we found in existence when we took over the several territories which make up the Central

Provinces. What modifications did we introduce into it? To answer this question, I shall quote again from Mr. Jones' note:—

'The history of our dealings with the different parts of the Province as we successively acquired them is, in almost every case, the same. We first made one or more *ayere* settlements for short terms, then tried experiments in farming, interfering a good deal in a patriarchal way between *patels* and cultivators, sometimes resorting to *kham* management, and finally made up our minds to long settlements at reduced *jamas*. These long settlements—I do not here refer to their effect on the prosperity of the agricultural classes—were the great turning-point in the revenue-history of the Province, and to them every change by which the Native revenue-system was modified, and at last superseded, may be traced.

'The chief immediate effect of the long settlements was to sever the mutual inter-dependence of the amount of cultivator's payments and the Government demand. The *patel* became the *mālguzār*, and was no longer restricted, either by theory or in practice, from demanding rights disproportionate to the *jama* which he had to pay out of them. Cultivators began to pay rent instead of revenue, and the question arose whether *mālguzārs* could not enhance during the currency of a settlement, irrespective of increase of cultivation; in other words, whether Government had not delegated to them the right, which it would (had the long settlement not been made) have itself exercised, of from time to time raising its revenue by enhancing the payments of cultivators. In the case of the earlier settlements, there can be no doubt that the intention of the officers who made them was that the rents paid at the time of settlement should not be enhanced during the settlement; but in the case of the later settlements the point is not so clear, except where, for instance, in Nimār, the training and prepossessions of local officers led to an unhesitating acceptance of the alternative most favourable to the cultivator. This much, however, is quite clear, that, whether *mālguzārs* were regarded by the officers of the day as having a right to raise rent during the currency of a settlement or not, they did not themselves feel confident of having this right, and never exercised it. They could not all at once shake themselves free of the idea that cultivators could not be asked to pay more than the Government revenue. The position, therefore, at the close of the period preceding the regular settlement was this, that cultivators paid rent and that there was no restriction in the amount of rent which new cultivators might pay, but that rents fixed at the commencement of a settlement remained in practice unaltered to its close.

'The acquisition by *mālguzārs* of the right to demand rent as distinguished from revenue, and of the theoretical power of raising rent during the currency of a settlement, brought in its train other fundamental changes by which the other roots of the Native revenue-system were torn up, for,—

'first, *mālguzārs*, having always been accustomed to eject in the interest of the Government tenants who would not pay the quantum of revenue demanded from them, began now, by an easy transition, to think themselves entitled to eject in their own interest tenants who refused to pay the rent demanded of them; and,

'secondly, the resulting tendency to an increased exercise of the power of ejection being strongly opposed by the sentiment of the people, a limitation was placed upon it by the introduction of a novel distinction between old and new cultivators, and the recognition of a specific right of occupancy in the latter.

'The change from the Native system of revenue-administration was thus completed. Not one of the principles enumerated in paragraph 4' (these are the four principles which I have already mentioned) 'remained intact. Short annual settlements had given way to settlements for long terms; cultivators' payments had become rents; the power of fixing them having been resigned by the State in favour of *mālguzārs*; the latter had acquired rights which made their position approximate more to that of proprietors than of mere office-holders; and, lastly, one class of tenants, the occupancy-class, had been allowed to participate in the full rent of their lands, or, in other words, to acquire rights which conflicted with the right of the State to realize a maximum revenue from the land.

'But although the Native revenue-system had thus been uprooted in theory, it had not, at the time when regular settlements began, lost its hold on the people, even in those parts of the province where it had been longest exposed to hostile influences. The tenant would not believe that the State had handed him over to the *mālguzār*; would not understand that his rent was to be disproportionate to the Government-demand; wanted it lowered when the Government-demand was lowered, and looked upon the settlement *parchas* as leases from Government. His views on the subject of ejection were not announced with great distinctness, because, at the period I am speaking of, he did not understand the new motive which the *mālguzār* had for ejecting him. Ejections with the object of increasing a rent-roll had not then been much resorted to, and District-officers were apt to use their influence in protecting tenants when necessary.'

'Under these circumstances, and at a time when most of the current settlements for the Central Provinces were in course of being made, Act X of 1859 was extended to those provinces. The exact date of its extension is the 2nd March, 1864. This famous Act, with the main provisions of which the members of this Council have only too good reason to be acquainted, was, as we are all

aware, framed with a view to the special circumstances of Bengal, and it was applied to the Central Provinces, not because it was held to be suited to their circumstances and conditions, but because a law of some kind was wanted, more to regulate matters of procedure than to settle questions of right, and Act X of 1859 was the only law ready to hand. It was, in fact, avowedly introduced as a mere temporary makeshift, and it was never intended to remain in permanent operation.

First of all,

writes Mr. Jones in the note from which I have already quoted at such length, 'I would correct an impression, which I believe is prevalent among Revenue-officers in the Central Provinces, that, when Act X was introduced, the applicability of those parts of it which contain substantive law was considered, and that the relations between landlord and tenant which the Act lays down or assumes were then, after discussion, held to be suitable to the circumstances of the Province. Nothing can be further from the truth. In the correspondence which preceded the introduction of the Act, those parts of it which contain substantive law are only casually referred to, and attention was directed, almost exclusively, to the sections which confer jurisdiction and supply a procedure. The fact is, that the substantive provisions of the Act, coinciding, as they did, with the views which had gained acceptance among the officers by whom the greater part of the Province was administered before its formation, with theories held in the North-Western Provinces, and with the English ideas then prevalent, were not deemed to require discussion at all, and the Act was introduced with the sole object of rounding off the corners of the system of procedure previously applicable to civil and revenue suits. In the Sagar and Narbada territories there had been a special code of procedure for revenue-suits, and, in the Nagpur Province, Act X suits had been dealt with as summary suits under Regulation VIII of 1831. Act X simply abolished these procedures, and no one has any right to suppose that the assumptions regarding the relations of landlords and tenants which underlie its provisions received any new support or confirmation at the time, and by the fact, of its introduction.'

"The provisional character of the law thus introduced, and the necessity of modifying it for the purpose of making it even temporarily applicable to the circumstances to which it was applied, are fully recognized in the circular instructions which were issued to Settlement-officers shortly after its introduction. The most important of these circulars is one which was issued on the 27th of March, 1865, and which is, I believe, well known among Revenue-officers as Circular G. I refer to it because it appears to be the basis of the distinction, which is recognized and confirmed by the Bill, between absolute occupancy-tenants and other occupancy-tenants who have up to this time been, for reasons which I shall explain, commonly known as conditional occupancy-tenants.

"The first class, that of absolute occupancy-tenants, was created at the time of settlement, and comprises, as I understand, all the old substantial resident cultivators who then existed. They were termed absolute occupancy-tenants because their rights were recognized on grounds other than those mentioned in Act X, and were not conditional on the retention of that Act as part of the law of the Provinces. The tenants entered in this class were men whose rights in the soil were admitted without reservation by all parties. Into this class were swept all those who had long connection with the village, who had dug wells, planted groves, or otherwise improved their lands. The form in which their rights should be declared was considered by the Government in 1868, and it was then decided—

(a) that their rents should be fixed for the term of settlement, now and hereafter;

(b) that their tenure should descend as land;

(c) that they might sub-let or mortgage, and might sell subject to a right of pre-emption at five years' rent or the payment of one year's rent as a fine to the *mālguzār*.

"These conditions were accordingly embodied in the village-administration papers, and were in this manner made binding as between the *mālguzār* and the tenant.

"The other class of occupancy-tenants are those who owe their rights to the twelve years' rule embodied in Act X of 1859. With respect to this class, the officers of the Settlement Department were instructed by Circular G to make it clear to all parties that any record of occupancy-right

based solely upon possession for 12 years is made subject to any future alteration of the law. It is in consequence of this saving clause that tenants belonging to this class are often spoken of as conditional occupancy-tenants. They hold from father to son, and are, under the law as it stands, liable to enhancement of rent only on the grounds specified in section 47 of Act X of 1859, that is to say, on the ground either that the rents are below the rates prevailing in the neighbourhood; that there has been an increase in the value of the produce or of the productive power of the holding; or that there has been an increase in the area of the holding.

"The circumstances of Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpur were found to require special and exceptional treatment, and in those three districts the settlement which was effected was, in point of fact, a raiyatwari settlement. The rights of tenants in Chánda and Nimár are at present determined under a resolution of the Government of India, dated the 21st of June, 1865. Under this resolution, all tenants who held land (other than sir land) on that date, and all tenants who might take up land after that date without a written lease, became occupancy-tenants, and were declared to hold on a tenure which was described as "the customary tenure," and the main incidents of which are as follows:—

"i.—It is heritable, both lineally and collaterally.

"ii.—The right is transferable to a co-sharer by inheritance or to an heir-expectant.

"iii.—If the rent was fixed by a Settlement-officer before the date of the resolution, it is to remain fixed during the term of settlement. Otherwise the landlord can, apply once, and once only, during the term of settlement to enhance the rent up to the maximum rate recorded for the class of soil held by the tenant.

"iv.—The tenant has the right to improve.

"v.—The power of sub-letting is restricted.

"All the land in Nimár and, practically, all the land in Chánda appears from recent returns to be held by tenants who are described either as absolute or as conditional occupancy-tenants.

"In the case of Sambalpur, the Government of India intervened before proprietary rights were conferred or recognized as existing in any person between the State and the cultivator, and decided that the village headman or *gaontia* was to be the proprietor only of his *sir* or *bhógra* land, and was to have the right of collecting the revenue and managing the village; that the persons (if any) holding sir land under him were to be his tenants-at-will; that during the term of settlement he was to have the privilege of creating raiyats on waste land, and that the revenue thence derived was to be his during that term, but that he was not to charge them more than the village-rates as fixed at the time of settlement. All other raiyats are Government raiyats, paying revenue and not rent, and not liable to eviction except for non-payment of revenue.

"I have dwelt on these particulars, at the risk of being tedious, because they explain the special references in the Bill to Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpur, and show that what might otherwise appear to be arbitrary differences of treatment are due to the desire to make no greater alteration than is necessary in the existing state of things.

"The broad result is that, subject to the special peculiarities which I have noticed, the tenantry of the Central Provinces may at present be divided into three classes, namely:—

"i.—Absolute occupancy-tenants.

"ii.—Occupancy or conditional occupancy-tenants.

"iii.—Ordinary tenants not protected by any special provision of the law or entry on the village-papers.

"I understand that about 37 per cent. of the total number of tenants have occupancy-rights, and it appears from some returns which have been recently

laid before the Select Committee that about 7-12ths of the total acreage under cultivation is held either by absolute or by conditional occupancy-tenants.*

"These, then, are the circumstances with which we have to deal. We found a body of cultivators paying revenue to the State through their village-headmen. Under, and for the purposes of, the revenue-system which we introduced, we converted the headmen into proprietors or landlords, the cultivators into their tenants, and the payments made by the cultivators into rent. We took a man who had no motive but to make a fair apportionment of the State demand and who, even after he became a contractor for, or a farmer of, that demand, did not conceive that he could reap a legitimate profit by enhancing the rents of the raiyat; we took this man and made him proprietor of the soil. We made the Government raiyats his tenants, and we gave him a legal power to raise his rents and at the same time a motive for exercising that power. Instead of using our utmost endeavours to squeeze out of him every penny which he could succeed in extracting by fair means or foul from the cultivator of the soil, we reduced his revenue-assessments to such a level as left him a substantial margin of profit; and we secured him in the enjoyment of this margin for a long term of years. Thus, whereas in the earlier settlements of Hoshangabad we took 85 per cent. from the *mālguzār*, leaving him only 15 per cent. for expenses of collection, we reduced the amount thus taken to 66 per cent. in 1838, when a twenty years' settlement was made, and we further reduced it to 50 per cent. in 1864, which was the date of the last settlement. We saw, indeed, that the changes which we had introduced would tend to benefit the new proprietary class unduly at the expense of the cultivators, and we endeavoured to give the latter some kind of protection, partly by means of a law which, having been framed for a widely different set of conditions, was applied as a temporary makeshift to the Central Provinces, but mainly by means of stipulations and declarations inserted in the settlement-records. But we always recognized the imperfect, provisional and transitory nature of the arrangements thus made.

"Under these circumstances, there will be little dispute either as to the necessity for legislation, or as to the main principles on which legislation should proceed.

"The necessity for legislation was recognized as long ago as 1873, when Mr. Jones, now Chief Commissioner, was entrusted with the duty of framing a suitable law for regulating the relation of landlord and tenant in the Central Provinces.

"And as to the principles of legislation, it is clear that we must not allow what was intended to be a boon to the immediate revenue-payers to be a curse to those from whom the revenue is ultimately derived. In giving the proprietary right to one class, the Government neither intended nor had a right to injure the status of another and much larger class; and if it is found that the change which we have introduced has injured that status, we are not only justified in devising, but bound to devise, measures for remedying that evil. Our object then should be to protect the tenant, so far as it is practicable to protect him, by legislation, and the only question is what form that protection should take. For the purpose of explaining the proposals made by the Bill with this object, I will remind you of the several classes of tenants with whom we have to deal, and will show how the Bill proposes to deal with each.

"There are, as I have said, in the existing state of things, three main classes of tenants—absolute occupancy-tenants, conditional occupancy-tenants, and a third class who are usually described as tenants-at-will, and who are in fact given no special protection by the law. The Bill recognizes these three

* See Paper No. 30 to the Bill.

	Acres.
Area of absolute occupancy-tenants' holdings	3,232,173
do. conditional do. do. do.	3,861,304
Total area held by absolute or conditional occupancy-tenants	7,093,477
Area held by other tenants	5,336,014
Total	12,429,491

classes, and adds to them a fourth, that of sub-tenants, whom, however, it treats very curiously.

"The absolute occupancy-tenant is left by the Bill very much as he stands under the existing record-of-rights. His rent is fixed for the term of settlement, and cannot be altered during that time, except on the ground of an improvement made by the landlord or of a material increase, diminution or deterioration of his holding. He cannot be ejected. His rights are heritable, and are transferable subject to certain restrictions which I will mention. In the first draft of the Bill it was proposed to deprive absolute occupancy-tenants of the power of transfer, on the ground that, by leading them into debt, it was proving their destruction. There is, no doubt, much to be said for this view, but I think that the more powerful arguments are against it. The rights conferred on these tenants at settlement were made part and parcel of the settlement-contract in order to remove them, if possible, from the field of legislation. Their holdings have in not a few instances changed hands, and the purchasers have acted on the understanding that they had bought a marketable commodity. It may be that the improvident have lost their lands, but those who remain are presumably the more prudent and thrifty of their class, and are not likely to appreciate an interference which will undoubtedly lessen the value of their property. Moreover, I am myself somewhat sceptical about the possibility of preventing the transfer of rights of this kind when they once have been placed on a secure legal basis.

"Accordingly, the Bill allows the absolute occupancy-tenant to transfer his rights, but his power of transfer is not altogether unfettered.

"Under the settlement-rules, the tenant of this class had an unlimited power of mortgage; but, if he sold his tenure, the landlord had a right either to claim a fine or to buy the tenure at a fixed price. We found it very difficult to express the exact conditions laid down by the settlement; and we have altered them in two directions. On the one hand, in the interest of the landlord, we have treated a mortgage above a certain value as equivalent to a sale; on the other, in the interest of the tenants, we have abolished the fixed price at which the landlord might under the settlement-rules claim to buy, and have left the price to be equitably determined in each case by a Revenue-officer.

"Some objections have been raised on behalf of the landlords to this change. But I think a consideration of the section (38) will show that what we have done is, on the whole, the fairest way of dealing with the matter. As the right of pre-emption has hitherto stood, it could always be evaded by a mortgage. And as the price fixed at settlement—five times the annual rent—was left farther and farther behind the real value of the land, the landlord's right would have been generally defeated in this way.

"Next come the twelve years' men, those who have acquired occupancy-rights under the operation of the twelve years' rule in Act X, but whose rights were, under Circular G, expressly made subject to any alteration in the law. The persons belonging to this class are in the Bill called simply occupancy-tenants, and the class is so defined as to include all persons who have, up to the present date, acquired the rights to which I have referred.

"With respect to this class it was generally admitted that their rents ought to be fixed by superior authority and not left to competition; and the most important questions with respect to them were two—for what period should their rents be fixed, and by what standard?

"First, as to the period for which the rents should be fixed.

"In answering this question regard must be had to the special circumstances of the Central Provinces. There are parts of the country, such as the North-Western Provinces, in which the weight of argument appears to be strongly in favour of fixing the rents of occupancy-tenants for the full term of settlement; but the circumstances of those regions differ widely from the circumstances of the Central Provinces. In the North-Western Provinces the country has long been opened up; rents have attained a high general level; population is dense; competition for land is keen; the revenue is probably as high in most districts as it ought to be.

"To the Central Provinces none of these statements apply. The country is in its infancy; population is sparse; rents are low; the effects of introducing roads and railways are only just beginning to be felt. If in a country such as this rents were fixed for the period of settlement, the result would be that there would be a very large beneficial interest given to the cultivator, sub-letting would be encouraged, and, when the time comes for revising the assessment, great hardship would probably be caused to the tenant by the necessity of ordering a sudden and serious increase in his rent.

"This being so, the late Chief Commissioner and the local Committee to whom he referred the Bill for consideration came to the conclusion—a conclusion which the Select Committee have adopted—that it would be wise to provide for some enhancement of rent during the term of settlement, and the Bill has made such provision accordingly, but under conditions which guard against the rent being increased (except for landlord's improvements or increase in area) more than once in ten years.

"Next, as to the standard by which these rents should be fixed. The Bill as first introduced provided for the determination of these rents primarily on the basis of the settlement-rates and other customary rates paid by tenants of the same class. But it was found that, mainly in consequence of the non-existence of anything that could properly be called customary rates, there would be a difficulty in applying this standard; and accordingly the Bill in its present form simply directs (by section 42) the Settlement-officer to fix the rent of the holding of every occupancy-tenant at each settlement of the area in which the holding is comprised, and empowers the Chief Commissioner (section 82) to make rules for the officer's guidance in fixing rents. Our desire is that the rents should be fixed at such a rate as will leave the tenant a reasonable margin of profit without trenching too widely on the share either of his immediate landlord or of the State; but we doubt whether this principle can be satisfactorily embodied in any hard-and-fast legislative enactment, and accordingly we have thought it safer to leave the point to be dealt with by executive instructions.

"I have said that provision is made for raising the rent of these tenants during the term of settlement. It may be so raised by order of a Revenue-officer on the application of the landlord; and the Bill as submitted to the Council last December directed that such an order might be made if the rent of the occupancy-tenant was less than three-fourths of the rate usually paid by ordinary (that is to say, non-occupancy) tenants of holdings situate in the same or adjoining taluhs for lands of similar quality with like advantages, and that, if the order was made, the rents were to be raised to three-fourths of those rates. This direction has, however, been objected to from two points of view,—first, as tending to raise the rent of occupancy-tenants to an excessive rate, and secondly, as tending to unduly hamper officers in fixing rents at the term of settlement. I think that sufficient answers may be found to both of these objections; but, on the other hand, it was not easy to see why, if the discretion of officers in fixing rent at settlement was left uncontrolled by any hard-and-fast legislative direction, it should not be left to the same extent uncontrolled during the term of settlement. We have accordingly omitted from the present draft of section 46 any reference to the standard supplied by the rents of ordinary tenants, and have left such directions as may be required for the guidance of officers in acting under the section to be supplied by rules made under section 82.

"With respect to the devolution of an occupancy-tenant's rights on death, we have not modified the original proposals of the Bill. His rights are to descend as if they were land, except that they are not to go to a collateral relative unless he was at the tenant's death a co-sharer in the holding. This is the rule of inheritance which under the North-Western Provinces Rent Act applies to tenants holding at fixed rates. An exception has been made in the case of the three districts of Chanda, Nimra and Sambalpur. In these districts, where, as I have said, the settlement is virtually raiyatwari, the rights of an occupancy-tenant are expressly declared by the settlement-record to be heritable collaterally as well as lineally; and accordingly we have left them so. But in the

other districts, where no fixed rule of inheritance appears to have been established by usage or prescribed by authority, we have thought it desirable, whilst recognising the heritable character of the right, not to saddle it more than necessary with the complicated rules of Hindu succession.

"We have restricted the power of an occupancy-tenant to transfer his holding to cases where the transfer is made to a person who would be an heir, or is a co-sharer, or is made with the landlord's consent; and we have provided that his right shall not be sold in execution of a decree. And, after various attempts to deal with the difficult question of sub-letting, we have come to the conclusion that it is impracticable to do more than impose on sub-letting the same restrictions as are imposed on transfer in the ordinary sense of the word; that is to say, a tenant may not sub-let without his landlord's consent, unless his sub-tenant is a co-sharer or an expectant heir.

"I now come to the most difficult class of all,—the class who are described in the Bill as ordinary tenants. The position of this class under the existing law is this. They have no rights conferred on them by the law or by the terms of the settlement-record, except that, if they remain long enough on their land, they rise, under the operation of the twelve years' rule in Act X, to the status of occupancy-tenants.

"The Bill as first introduced maintained the twelve years' rule and allowed the growth of occupancy-rights. Recognising, however, the tendency of that rule to induce landlords to shift and harass their tenants, the authors of the Bill provided a machinery to protect the tenant during the term of growth of his rights. This arrangement, which I need not explain in detail, introduced in point of fact a new class of tenant, likewise deriving his rights from lapse of time or prescription and liable to lose them under certain conditions. These proposals met with much criticism and opposition from many sides, and the late Chief Commissioner and the local committee, after giving the proposals long and careful consideration, came to the conclusion that they ought to be abandoned.

"This being so, the proverbial three courses appeared to be open to us. We might either leave things alone, maintaining the existing twelve years' rule, and allowing the present race of tenants-at-will to struggle by means of it into the position of occupancy-tenants or, we might give a right of occupancy to all cultivators of every class, or, thirdly, we might do away with the twelve-years' rule and devise some other means for protecting all tenants who have not acquired occupancy-rights.

"Before explaining the course which the local committee ultimately recommended, and which the Select Committee decided to adopt, let me remind you briefly of the facts with which we have to deal. The most important are these—

- "(1) The twelve-years' rule was never introduced into the Central Provinces otherwise than provisionally and tentatively; it has never become in these Provinces part of the established law of the land.
- "(2) Up to a recent time in all parts of the Provinces, and up to the present time in many, perhaps most, parts of them, the competition has been for tenants, not for land, and landlords have been indifferent to the growth of occupancy-rights.
- "(3) This state of things is now altering, and appears likely to alter with increasing rapidity. The number of notices to quit issued in the districts of the Narbada Valley, which is the part of the Provinces most affected by recent improvements of communication, has become very significant, and manifests a growing inclination on the part of landlords to prevent the growth of occupancy-rights and to make enhancements.

"Now, the objections to the twelve-years' rule are obvious. It gives the tenant during the currency of the twelve years the most insecure of all titles—a title by sufferance: it supplies the landlord with a powerful additional motive to evict. Where it has been deliberately and permanently engrafted into the law of the land, and has for a considerable time constituted part of that law,

the balance of argument may be in favour of retaining it, with such modifications and supplementary provisions as may be necessary for preventing landlords from reducing it to a nullity. But, as I have shown, in the Central Provinces this is not the case. The rule was introduced there merely as a stop-gap, not as a permanent settlement of the question. It may, indeed, be said that it has nevertheless worked well so far, that the growth of rights under it is steady, and that in most parts of the Provinces it has not produced friction between landlord and tenant or led to the increase of evictions. There is much truth in this, but, on the other hand, we cannot shut our eyes to the economic changes which are going on, and which must inevitably at no distant future produce the effects which they have produced in other Provinces. Prevention is better than cure, and the very fact that the present relations between landlord and tenant are comparatively harmonious supplies a powerful argument in favour of intervening now to devise, if we possibly can, some measures for the protection of the tenant which may be free from the defect shown by experience to be inherent in the twelve-years' rule.

"On the whole, then, having regard to the obvious imperfections of the twelve-years' rule, and to its recent and provisional introduction, we decided to abandon it, except so far as rights had already grown up under it, and to stop the further growth of occupancy-rights by lapse of time.

"Should we then fix the rents of all classes of tenants for a term, and thus give them all occupancy-rights? This is evidently the most thorough-going remedy against rack-renting, but it involves official interference of a very strenuous and prolonged character, and the local committee were of opinion that, other considerations apart, the time had not come for imposing so heavy a burden on an already overtasked administration. Whatever may be the case in the older Provinces, uniform rates of rent are not, I understand, to be found in the Central Provinces; and, in the absence of such guides, the task of fixing the rent of every tenant for a term of years would be one of extreme magnitude. It would practically amount to a regular settlement. When we consider that the Province passed through the ordeal of settlement barely 15 years ago, that a settlement is one of the most costly luxuries in which the State can indulge, and that no increase of revenue can be looked for, we shall readily agree with the local committee that the universal ascertainment and settling of rents is a measure not at present desirable.

"There remained the adoption of some new method of protection, and the method which the local committee eventually made up their mind to recommend was the method of compensation against disturbance. This is the proposal which is embodied in the Bill. The tenant's rent may be enhanced by agreement. If he agrees to the enhancement demanded by the landlord, no further enhancement may be made for seven years. In other words, he gets a seven years' lease at the enhanced rent. If he refuses to agree to the enhancement, the landlord may evict him, but must pay him as compensation a multiple of the sum demanded as enhancement. After much discussion we have fixed the multiple at seven times the yearly increase of rent demanded. The tenant cannot be ejected except for non-payment of rent, or on certain other grounds which are specified in the Bill.

"The great argument in favour of this proposal is that it compels the parties by the pressure of self-interest to decide what is a fair rent. If the tenant refuses a fair demand for an increase, he will be liable to lose his holding for an insufficient recompense. If the landlord makes an unfair demand, he may have to buy out the tenant at a cost which he can never recover. The scheme may indeed be objected to on the ground that, although based on a precedent derived from Ireland, there is no precedent for it in the Indian Statute-book, and that it constitutes a new departure in Indian legislation. The same objection might have been urged—was, if I am not mistaken, urged—

* "The most rudimentary idea of rent rates does not exist here, and the greatest anomalies in practice are found. Nothing could be more common than to find two contiguous fields allowed by the holders to be exactly equal in quality and productiveness, yet one paying double the rate of rent paid by the other."—(Hoshangabad Settlement Report, p. 201.)

against the principle of compensation for improvements which has, now for many years, been embodied in the law of landlord and tenant for the Panjab, Oudh and the North-Western Provinces, and will, I hope, before long form part of the law of landlord and tenant for Bengal. But those who denounce this and similar proposals as new-fangled and exotic should remember that in India settled laws and, to a great extent, property in land are exotics, and that in the Central Provinces they are exotics of very recent importation. We have, by the measures which we have introduced, created entirely new rights and entirely new relations. The general effect of these measures is, we believe, beneficial to the country, but they have produced, or are likely to produce, certain results which we did not intend, which are likely to be pernicious, and against which we are bound to guard. The rights themselves being novel, it is not a matter for surprise that the safeguards which are necessary to prevent an abuse of those rights should be novel also; and in the Central Provinces more than in most parts of the country we have something resembling a *tabula rasa* to work upon. There are comparatively few traces of existing customary rights on which to found our law. The whole position is novel, and demands novel treatment.

"The mere novelty, then, of the proposals constitutes no substantial objection to their adoption. Far more serious are the arguments that they will prove in practice an insufficient protection against rack-renting. We have not overlooked these arguments, and we admit their force in the case of countries where there is a keen struggle for land, and where population is redundant and has no outlet. But it seems a fair reply to say that at the present time these conditions do not exist in the Central Provinces. Compensation for disturbance constitutes a check on capricious eviction. Whether that check will be sufficient, whether it is likely to be surmounted or got round, is a question which turns mainly on the habits and nature of landlord and tenant, and on the amount of demand for land. These are points about which I am not competent to give an opinion; and all that I can say is that, in the belief of those who are most competent from local experience to form a judgment on these points, the proposals embodied in the Bill will work well, and will give an effectual protection to the cultivator for some time to come. If the Bill does this, if for some considerable time to come it is found sufficient to protect the tenant against capricious eviction, and to secure him in possession of his holding as long as he pays a fair rent, it will have done all that we can reasonably hope to accomplish.

"Except in respect of the procedure for enhancement of rent, there is practically no difference between the position of the occupancy-tenant and that of the so-called ordinary tenant under the Bill. The rights of the ordinary tenant are heritable and transferable, under the same restrictions as those which apply to the occupancy-tenant; he is protected from ejectment except in execution of a decree which can only be obtained on specified grounds, and he cannot contract himself out of this protection.

"Under these circumstances, it is doubtful whether he would gain much by being made in name an occupancy-tenant. However, the Bill provides him with a means of acquiring that status, if he desires to do so. It gives him the right of purchasing the status of occupancy-tenant by the payment of a fixed sum equal to 2½ years' rent. This proposal is in accordance with the views of the Famine Commissioners, and may, I think, be fairly regarded as a proper and necessary consequence of the abolition of the twelve-years' rule. It will enable the prudent and thrifty to raise their status.

"This provision has indeed been considered by the landlords as an injury and infringement of their rights. But we fail to see that it can do any substantial injury to that class. We have provided that, before a tenant can claim to complete the purchase of an occupancy-right, his rent may be raised to the full average ordinary standard. Thus, a landlord will get Rs. 250 for every Rs. 100 of rent, and that sum, if invested, will suffice to protect him from the small future loss which the tenant's right of holding at a beneficial rate may hereafter cause him.

"The provisions with respect to transfer and sub-letting by an ordinary tenant are, as I have said, substantially the same as in the case of an occupancy-tenant. . . .

"The mention of sub-letting naturally leads me to the fourth class of tenants dealt with by the Bill—the class of sub-tenants. The chapter on sub-tenants is very short—almost as short as the famous chapter on snakes in Iceland—and there are doubtless many persons who would wish that its brevity were due to the same cause. I cannot say that sub-tenants do not exist in the Central Provinces, but I believe I am right in saying that they are comparatively scarce. I am informed that only 22,000 persons have returned themselves as belonging to this class. We have in other parts of the Bill, whilst admitting the expediency of discouraging the practice of sub-letting, admitted the impossibility of preventing the practice when it has once grown up. And when we came to consider what rights should be attached to their status, the conclusion to which we ultimately came was that, at all events in the present condition of the Central Provinces, the need for giving them legal protection was not such as to outweigh the disadvantages arising from the creation of successive strata of privileged classes one superimposed above another. In the Bill which was presented with our third report we had inserted a proviso, the object of which was to protect the sub-tenants of certain absolute occupancy-tenants from excessive enhancement of rents. But, on further consideration, we have come to the conclusion that the protection thus proposed to be given can be safely dispensed with; and accordingly we have omitted the proviso.

"Such of the other provisions of the Bill as it is necessary to refer to relate not to any particular class of tenants, but to tenants in general. Of this kind are the provisions relating to the right to make, and be compensated for, improvements, and the provisions as to distraint.

"The Bill gives the first right to make improvements, in some cases to the landlord, in others to the tenant, but provides that neither party shall be able to prevent the other from making an improvement which he himself is unable or unwilling to make. We have enabled the landlord to obtain an immediate increase of rent for any improvement made by him or at his expense, and at the same time we have made him liable to pay compensation to an ejected tenant for any improvements made by the latter.

"In dealing with the procedure for recovery of rent, we have gone as far as we think safe towards abolishing distraint. What we have retained is, in fact, not distraint. It merely amounts to a recognition that the rent is a first charge on the produce of the land, and, as it embodies, it is believed, the customary procedure of the country, we hope it will work well. The greater security we have given to the tenants will make them much more eager to retain their holdings, and will render the recovery of rent more easy. I believe the experience of the Court of Wards estates goes to show that it is not the occupancy-tenant, but the man who has no rights, who is usually in arrears. Distraint in the form laid down by Act X of 1859 has been almost unknown in the Provinces. But it is believed that, in accordance with old custom, landlords have usually prevented an unsafe tenant from removing his produce until he paid his rent; and the provisions in the Bill are devised for the purpose of legalising, while guarding against the abuse of, this practice. In the last draft of the Bill we have, by an addition to section 17, made a slight extension in the lien given to the landlord over his tenant's crops when stored.

"In minor matters, we have provided for the protection and equitable treatment of the tenants. For example, section 8 provides for the case where there are several landlords; section 9 for the deposit of rent in a Government treasury; section 16 for the commutation of rent payable in kind; sections 25 to 28 for the avoidance of disputes when rents are paid in kind or by estimate of the crop; section 73 gives the Court power to suspend or remit arrears of rent in cases of drought or calamity; section 74 gives the Court equitable power in dealing with cases of forfeiture of the holding for the breach of a lease, &c.; and section 75 provides for the rights of an ejected tenant in respect of crops on the ground or of land prepared for sowing. All these are measures of help and protection to the tenant, which ought to better his condition. They may restrain

or prevent the abuse of power by bad landlords, but no honest and just landlord can fairly object to them.

"The objection brought against the Bill generally by the landlords is that it is a one-sided measure. Any law of this kind must in a certain sense be one-sided. It is avowedly an attempt to strengthen the hands of the tenant against the landlord, and to prevent the abuse of power. Every such law starts with postulating that the parties are not on equal terms. The objection of one-sidedness must therefore be met by an admission. The Bill is necessarily one-sided, but it is not unfair. The question is, does the Bill deny to the landlord anything that is justly his, or does it unduly control the actions of a good landlord? This question must, I think, be answered in the negative. No good landlord would desire to evict his tenants or harass them by continual changes of land; no good landlord would ask more than a fair rent; no good landlord would desire to confiscate his tenant's improvements, or to force him to pay rent when a calamity had destroyed his produce.

"But a truer description of the Bill is, in my opinion, that it is not one-sided, but compensatory,—compensatory for the additional rights which we have given to the proprietors or landlords by our revenue-system, and for the additional powers of enforcing those rights which we have given them by our law Courts. Without such supplementary legislation as this, our system of administration would have been justly exposed to the charge of being not only one-sided, but unfair. For, just consider who these 'proprietors' were, and what we have made them. Take, for instance, the case, to which I have already referred, of the Hoshangabad *mālguzār*. Forty-five years ago he was a middleman receiving a commission of 15 per cent. out of the rents which he collected for the State. He now gets half the rents, and what we propose to do is to prevent him from arbitrarily increasing that half.

"In the matter of jurisdiction, we have endeavoured to make the Bill as simple as possible. There are two classes of cases which will arise under the law: one which partakes of an executive character; the other which is of a judicial nature. In the former, we give the executive Revenue-officers jurisdiction; in the latter, we give jurisdiction to the Civil Courts. But, in order to secure in the judges that acquaintance with agricultural and revenue affairs which is necessary for the efficient treatment of this class of cases, it has been provided that a judge of a Civil Court of original jurisdiction shall not, unless he is also a Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer, hear suits under the Act. As the Courts of the Provinces are at present constituted, almost every civil judge of original jurisdiction is also a Revenue-officer. This, however, is a state of things which may not always exist.

"These, then, are the proposals to which we ask this Council to give the force of law. They are, as I said at the opening of my speech, the product of local experience, and framed with special reference to local conditions and local requirements. It so happens that the gentleman to whom just ten years ago the task of framing this law was entrusted has now become Chief Commissioner of the Provinces to which it is to apply. The Bill has been submitted to him for his consideration since he assumed his present office; and, as its provisions differ in some important respects from the provisions of the draft which he originally prepared, it is a matter of no small satisfaction to be informed by him, as we have been informed, that the Bill in its present form appears to him to be an excellent Bill; and that, when he finds that, although its purport has been made known to the people, there has been no serious agitation against it, and that it has been accepted by the late Chief Commissioner, not to mention the distinguished, experienced and careful officers who gave it its final shape, he feels that he may safely assent to its being proceeded with and undertake to work it. He doubtless recognizes that, though the machinery which it adopts is in some respects different from that which he originally suggested and would possibly still prefer, yet the principles on which it is based are identical, and believes that it is likely to attain the same end though by a somewhat different road.

"I hope that a similar view will be taken of the Bill by those who, accepting as sound the general principles on which it proposes to proceed, judge it in

the light of experience derived from other parts of India. For instance, there are obvious differences between the provisions which we have embodied in the present Bill and the provisions which we have embodied in the Bill which is now pending for the regulation of the relations of landlord and tenant in Bengal. There are also differences between the law which we propose for the Central Provinces and the law of landlord and tenant as it stands now in the Panjāb and in the North-West.

"We have not overlooked these differences, but it appears to us that they are not greater than are warranted by what I may venture to call the radical differences between the circumstances of the Central Provinces and the circumstances of, say, Bengal—differences arising out of their past history, their recent treatment and their present economic condition. In the sketch which I have given of the institutions which we found in existence when we took over these Provinces and of the institutions which we introduced into them, I have endeavoured to illustrate some of these differences, and I will not elaborate them further now. But what I would impress on the Council is this, that whilst we have declined to admit that provisions which may be suitable or necessary for Bengal are therefore suitable or necessary for the Central Provinces, so we desire to guard against committing ourselves or any one else to the view that provisions which, on authority of great weight, we have accepted and adopted as suitable and sufficient for the Central Provinces, are therefore suitable or sufficient for Bengal, for the Panjāb, for the North-Western Provinces, or, in short, for any other part of India, except that to which we propose to apply them."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that to section 53 of the Bill the following be added, namely:—

"or that the holding consists entirely of sir-land."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that in section 53, after the words "an ordinary tenant," the following be inserted, namely:—"whose holding does not consist entirely of sir-land and."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that to section 62 the following be added, namely:—

"(5) Nothing in this section shall apply to a holding consisting entirely of sir-land."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY moved that in section 11, after the words "not exceeding," where they first occur, the words "five hundred rupees or when" be omitted; and that the words "exceeds five hundred rupees, not exceeding double that amount or value," at the end of the section, be omitted. He said:—

"My Lord, as I have given notice of some amendments to the Bill, it is, I think, due to the Council to state that I have never been employed in the Central Provinces, and have had no special opportunity of becoming acquainted with the tenures prevailing in that part of the country. If I had reason to suppose that any other Member of this Council was in a better position in this respect, I should have hesitated to propose any amendments until I had first consulted him. But, while I must admit that I may have been led into error in some points by want of knowledge of the country to be legislated for, I do not think that the risk of this is enough to excuse me from giving my best consideration to any Bill that the Council is asked to pass into law; and it is after a careful examination of the Bill and of the papers circulated with it, that I have come to the conclusion that legislation on the subject is necessary, but that some of the provisions of the Bill are open to objection, while on other points I have been led by a perusal of the papers to accept provisions in regard to the propriety of which I was in the first instance doubtful.

"I have not been consciously influenced by any theory as to what the relations of landlord and tenant ought to be. I have rather endeavoured to ascertain what relations have hitherto existed between these classes in the Central Provinces, and how far the proposals of the Bill to define and improve these relations are consistent with the equitable claims of both parties. The note of the present Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Mr. Jones, on the original draft of the Bill, of which he was the author, supplies much information as to the position of tenants in the Central Provinces, both anterior to British rule and during the period of transition which preceded the formation of regular settlements and the extension of Act X of 1859 to those Provinces, and further information on the same subject is to be found in some of the opinions collected with reference to Bill No. I, which are to be found in Paper No. 11, especially those given by Colonel Lucie Smith, Commissioner of Chhattisgarh.

"The period of the introduction of regular settlements is of special importance, as it was then that steps were first taken to ascertain the persons to whom proprietary rights belonged, the previous policy of the British authorities in the Sagar and Nerbada territories, which had long been under British rule, having been to withhold any recognition of positive rights of ownership. The instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for the settlement of those territories, issued in November, 1853, are to be found in Appendix XX to Sir William Muir's edition of the 'Directions for Settlement Officers.' In paragraph 12 of these instructions it was directed that the settlement should be 'concluded on the basis of apparent, or approximate, proprietary right, in so far as such right can with any certainty or confidence be traced, and that the leading object in so doing' should 'be to recognise fixed rights, or claims and interests, in whatever form they may already have grown up.' But 'the subject being one of much admitted obscurity and doubt,' paragraph 13 provided that, 'in order to avoid any future contest or litigation with respect to the rights declared in the settlement-proceedings,' the proprietary title should be formally conferred in every case as 'the creation or free gift of the Government.' Paragraph 16 again refers to cases in which village-communities might be found to have preserved rights having 'the character of a proprietary interest in the soil of an entire village'; while the 14th, 15th and 17th paragraphs relate to cases in which it was a matter of discretion whether the former *mālguzār*, or the cultivators, should be recognised as proprietors. In such cases, provision was made for cultivators who had been in possession since 1810 being declared proprietors of their holdings, while the person who had hitherto engaged for the revenue, rather from a hereditary tenure of service than from any exclusive right of ownership or occupancy over the whole village-lands, might be recognized, subject to the rights thus conferred upon the cultivators, as the proprietor of the village. In all cases, a careful ascertainment and record of all subordinate tenures and interests was prescribed by paragraph 18.

"It is clear from these instructions that the Lieutenant-Governor did not regard the Sagar and Nerbada territories as a *tabula rasa*, throughout which no trace of proprietary rights existed, so that it was open to the Government to confer them at pleasure. On the contrary, he carefully provided for the recognition of all existing rights, whether proprietary or subordinate, while he also proposed to confer a proprietary title in cases where proprietary rights were either non-existent or the indications of them were so weak that there was serious difficulty in determining to what persons they belonged.

"When the Nagpur Province, which was annexed in 1854, came under regular settlement, the principle laid down in these instructions appears to have been followed, and there also it is probable that, while in many cases proprietary rights had been extinguished, in others they were easily discoverable. Mr. Jones refers to the existence of village-communities, 'though,' he says, 'they are as a rule less highly organized than in the North-Western Provinces,' and he guards against its being supposed that his remarks as to the original uniformity of tenures in the Central Provinces refer to anything else than 'the relative position of cultivator and *mālguzār*.' They must not, he says, 'be understood as applicable to the rights of *mālguzār* as against the State, or to the constitution

of proprietary bodies and their rights, *inter se*. When he refers to "the creation of proprietary right," he evidently alludes to the cases where such right was conferred upon the *patéls*, through whom the revenue was paid, though they had no real claim to it.

"I have considered it necessary to make these remarks, as in some of the papers submitted to the Council it has been assumed that proprietary rights in the Central Provinces are entirely the creation of the British Government. In a letter by Mr. Lindsay Neill, dated 27th June, 1882, it is not, indeed, assumed, but it is argued at some length, that this is the case. The Lieutenant-Governor in 1853 is likely to have been better informed as to the existence at that time of proprietary rights than local officials 29 years after, more especially as the form of a grant which was adopted was calculated to give rise to the impression that such rights were being conferred for the first time. I do not, however, think that it is a question of much importance whether any proprietary rights existed in the Sagar and Nariada territories thirty years ago, or in the Nagpur Province 20 years ago. The recognition of such rights as already existed would give them new strength, and, when these rights were conferred for the first time by the British Government, no one, I am sure, would now propose to take them away. But still it is worthy of notice that, even when new rights were granted, care was enjoined to ascertain and record all existing rights; and, so far as this was attended to, the grants made cannot have curtailed or endangered any rights belonging to others. The fact, which, I think, Mr. Jones has clearly proved, that rent as distinguished from revenue is, in the Central Provinces, a creation of our rule, is much more material than the origin of proprietary rights, as this fact, combined with the demand for cultivators, goes far to explain the favoured position which even ordinary tenants appear as a rule to have hitherto enjoyed in these provinces.

"It is also clear, both from Mr. Jones' note and from the other papers which have been circulated, that the extension of Act X of 1859 to the Central Provinces has in some parts of the country acted prejudicially to the tenants without rights of occupancy, while in others the general recognition of their claims not to be disturbed in their holdings, so long as they are willing to pay a fair rent, and probably also the amount of land available for cultivation, have hitherto preserved them from injury. On this ground, as well as because Act X of 1859 was originally passed for a country very differently circumstanced from the Central Provinces, and has been shown to be in many respects unsuited to these Provinces, I admit the necessity for legislation.

"And, as regards the measure now before the Council, I may at once say that many of its provisions have my hearty approval. Some of the points on which it appears to me open to objection have been put right by the amendments moved by my hon'ble friend the mover of the Bill, though these do not remove the objections to which the explanation attached to the definition of *sir-land* in section 3 appear to me to be open. As, however, that explanation has been accepted by this Council when it passed Act XVIII of 1881, I have not seen my way to propose to strike it out. But there appears to be considerable danger that, when a proprietor, who may be aged or infirm, a minor or a female, or otherwise unable to arrange for the cultivation of his *sir-land*, is obliged to let it out to tenants, the lapse of six years will, under this explanation, extinguish his *sir-rights*, and he will be unable to get the land back when he becomes able to manage it. I have not overlooked the provision that land is not unoccupied by the proprietor when it is leased with an express reservation of his *sir-rights*; but, unless education has made greater progress in the Central Provinces than anywhere else in India, it will be long before the great majority of the proprietors know that any such express reservation is necessary, and in many cases there will be no written lease at all. In some of the papers which have been circulated I have noticed references to the ignorance of the *Gonds* and other classes who enjoy proprietary rights. I also observe that we have no information as to the extent to which land is held by cultivating proprietors in the Central Provinces, though we have very recently been furnished with information as to the area of land occupied

by tenants of the different classes recognized in the Bill. But the persons who were recognized at settlement as proprietors of their own holdings would be, as a rule, cultivating proprietors, though they may occasionally have tenants; and I gather that there must be a good deal of land occupied by cultivating proprietors from statements like that made in the memorial of the zamindárs of the Damoh District (Paper No. 10), that 'in these Provinces the málguzárs are cultivators themselves, their sár-land generally forming the principal source of their income,' and from the persistence with which the proprietors have urged that sufficient provision has not been made against the growth of tenant-rights over their sár land. The explanation attached to the definition of sár-land is expressly objected to in Papers No. 14, No. 16 and No. 25, in the last of which it is pointed out that no such restriction is to be found in the North-Western Provinces Rent Act; and, where so much protection is given to ordinary tenants as is provided by Chapter VI of this Bill, it becomes extremely important that the amount of sár-land available for occupation by cultivating proprietors should not be reduced in consequence of its being occasionally let to tenants.

"While I have carefully studied the papers submitted to the Council, I am obliged to admit that we are legislating on very imperfect information. There has been no general criticism by local officials of any of the Bills subsequent to Bill No. I, though the Bill framed by the Pachmarhi Committee, on which Bill No. II was based, departed very widely from that Bill, and Bill No. III introduced some important provisions which did not appear in any of the earlier Bills. One of these provisions has been amended at the instance of the late Chief Commissioner, and some other amendments have been made, apparently in consequence of representations by landowners; but we have very little guarantee that the provisions of the Bill, as it now stands, are suited to the circumstances of the Central Provinces; and if the passing of some of the amendments now proposed should lead to the Bill being recommitted, I hope the opportunity will be taken to obtain the opinions of local officers on the suitability of those provisions to the country and for the people for whom it is proposed to enact them.

"I now come to the amendment to section 11.

"The words which I propose to strike out were first introduced into the section by Bill No. III. The effect of this amendment would be that, in case of exaction, the penalty which the tenant might recover would not exceed double the amount illegally levied. This is what was proposed by Bill No. III, which was founded upon the Bill drafted by the Pachmarhi Committee, and it corresponds with the provisions of section 48 of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, XII of 1881.

"It is only in cases when the amount illegally exacted is very small that there could be any doubt whether double the amount would fully compensate the tenant; and small exactions are most likely to be attempted when the landlord believes that he is entitled to the money. Mistakes on a question of this nature may easily occur when the landlord is a cultivating proprietor no better informed than his tenants. The landlord may, for instance, think himself entitled to a small cess, which has been usually levied in the neighbourhood, but which is not, strictly speaking, part of the rent of the land, while, if the cess were unusual, it is almost certain that the tenants, protected as they will be under this Bill, would refuse to pay it. If a tenant finds that he has paid a rupee which was not due, he would probably be sufficiently compensated by a payment of two rupees, in addition to his expenses in recovering this sum, and no Court would award him Rs. 500; while, if he were persuaded to sue for that amount, he would render himself liable to heavy costs. If the act of the landlord amounts to extortion, he would, of course, be criminally, as well as civilly, liable.

"No reason was given in the Further Report of the Select Committee for providing a penalty not exceeding Rs. 500, nor does it appear from any of the papers that cases of exaction have been common in the Central Provinces. In one of the papers, a petition from the málguzárs of Raipur (No. 28), it is alleged

that 'the judicial records will prove that the *mālguzārs* do not realize more than their just dues,' and the petitioners protest against being singled out as a special class of offenders and 'threatened with punishment for offences which they do not commit.'

"I propose the omission of the words adding this penalty, as I do not think that they will benefit the tenants, who may be tempted by them to sue for unduly large sums, while they are calculated to irritate the landlords."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—"My Lord, the object of this amendment is to limit the discretion of the Court by restricting the penalty, which it has power to impose in cases of illegal exaction of rent, to double the amount so exacted in excess of the rent payable. Cases are conceivable where such a penalty would be quite inadequate. In Act X of 1859, the corresponding provision was similar to that now proposed by my hon'ble friend, but the North-West Act of 1873, section 49, fixed the sum awardable to the tenant as compensation in such cases at a sum of Rs. 200 in addition to double the amount exacted, no doubt because the earlier provisions were found inadequate."

"The present Bill adopts the principle of naming a sum which the amount awarded is not to exceed, leaving it to the Court to decide what compensation or penalty is proper in each case. As a fact, the discretion may be in some cases more restricted than that given by the North-West Act; and, as exaction of rent is an offence which it is highly expedient to discourage, as any improper exercise of the discretion can be checked by the Appellate Courts, and as no evil consequences have been shown to result from this principle, already adopted by the legislature, I must express my opinion that there are not sufficient grounds for discarding it, and vote against the amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR STUART BAYLEY said:—"My Lord, I also must oppose this amendment. My hon'ble friend would return to the penalty of twice the amount extorted. This was the old penalty in Act X of 1859, and how has it worked? Hardly ever have I known it worked. Yet it cannot be said that the extortion of illegal additions to the rent is unknown. The Members of this Council who heard the Hon'ble Major Baring's speech on the Bengal Tenancy Bill will recollect the interminable list of illegal cesses quoted by him from the correspondence of 1874 as taken in the 24-Parganas. The same correspondence showed how universal the complaint was, and left on me the impression that a cultivator might well have to pay a rupee extorted illegally for every two rupees he paid as legal rent; and the reason why such extortion is not suppressed by a mild penalty such as twice the amount extorted is obvious. The penalty could only be enforced after a special suit by the *raiyat*, with due formality and full proof in each case. This was not to be expected, and, as a matter of fact, the penalty was a useless threat. It is obviously worth the landlord's while to risk such a penalty, which would, if enforced, be nothing to him, though the extortion might be a great deal to the *raiyat*. No; if it is worth having a penalty at all, it should be substantial. Nor will such a penalty, as urged, be cumulative. The extortion may be general, but, unless each *raiyat* brings a suit, the penalty will not be cumulative; and in such cases each *raiyat* does not bring a suit. One *raiyat* will have to bell the cat, and, the penalty once enforced, the others might hope to get the advantage of it."

"The amount of penalty, it should be observed, is discretionary with the Court. We only fix the maximum. The Court may be trusted not to levy a penalty disproportionate to the offence. I must oppose the amendment."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY also moved that in section 29, sub-section (2), after the words "an ordinary tenant," the words "whose holding does not consist entirely of *sir-land*" be inserted. He said:—

"My Lord, I have already pointed out that the protection of the proprietor's cultivating rights in his *sir-land* is the necessary complement of the provisions of the Bill in favour of tenants. If, then, he finds it convenient to let that land for a time, his tenant should not be allowed to insist on his making improvements, nor to make them himself unless with the landlord's consent. The North-Western Provinces Rent Act, XII of 1881, section

41, allows no tenants other than tenants at fixed rates or occupancy-tenants to claim compensation for improvements made without the consent of the landlord; and, under that Act, as under section 41 of the present Bill, occupancy-rights cannot be acquired in sir-land. The amendment proposed also seems in harmony with clause 4 of section 30, which, in providing for improvements made by tenants before this Act comes into force, excepts sir-land."

The Hon'ble Mr. QUINTON said:—"My Lord, there are few things in this country more necessary for the good of the community generally, and the welfare of the agricultural classes in particular, than that landlords and tenants should have the strongest inducements to effect improvements in the land held by them as a protection against famine, and a means of promoting increased production of food to meet the growing demands of a rapidly increasing number of mouths. All legal obstacles which obstruct the carrying out of improvements should be removed so far as this can justly be done. This amendment of my hon'ble friend, if accepted, will perpetuate, instead of removing, such an obstacle."

"It may be true that it will not operate in numerous cases, but still, if a cultivator of sir-land has the will and the means to make an improvement, it is certainly for the public advantage that he should be empowered by law to call on his landlord to make it, and, in case of the landlord's refusal, to make it himself. Amendments have been introduced by my hon'ble and learned friend in charge of the Bill which will guard the rights and interests of minors and widows in sir-land let to tenants. But it is of the highest importance that the capabilities of such land, as well as of all other land, should be developed at the earliest moment; and the reluctance of the landlord to allow of a tenant effecting such development from a chimerical fear that an unjust award of compensation might subsequently be given against him should not be allowed to outweigh the general good. He will, it is true, be liable to pay compensation for improvements, but the liability is measured by the increase given to the letting value of the land and other considerations stated in section 31, by which his interests are adequately protected."

The Hon'ble Sir STEWART BAYLEY said:—"My Lord, I am inclined to accept Mr. Barkley's amendment. I do not know much of the custom in the Central Provinces in regard to dealing with sir-land, but I should think the practical effect would be very small. If I understand rightly, the man who cultivates a málguzá's sir-land can rarely be considered a permanent tenant of that land. The landlord employs him practically as a labourer, giving him his payment in the shape of a share of the produce. The tenant's interest is from year to year, the landlord's interest is permanent; and I think it unfair to the landlord, in regard to land which is strictly his own, and in which the tenant has no durable interest, that the latter should be able to create an interest by making an improvement which his landlord may be unwilling or unable to make, thereby preventing the landlord from ousting him except at heavy expense. I draw the most marked distinction in this respect between sir-land and raiyatí lands, and, while in the latter I think the tenant should have every possible security and every encouragement to improve, I see no ground for giving him similar security in land which is distinctly the personal property of the landlord. I see no objection to the present section in cases where the landlord may find it convenient to give a tenant a lease of (say) three or more years, but, in regard to sir-land generally, I would vote for Mr. Barkley's amendment."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I should just like to ask one question as to the effect of this clause. The hon'ble member moves an amendment to section 29, but moves no amendment to section 30; and I am not quite clear whether, supposing an ordinary tenant of sir-land were to make an improvement with the consent of his landlord, there would be any provision in the Bill which would secure him legal compensation for the improvement so made."

The Hon'ble Mr. ALBERT said that an improvement so made would not be made "in accordance with this Act," and therefore would not entitle the tenant to compensation under section 30. His inclination was to agree with the recommendation of the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton that the Bill be left as it stood;

but, as it was an arguable point, he was quite content to adopt the view of the majority of the Council. His hon'ble friend Mr. Barkley was not quite accurate in saying that improvements in sir-land were excluded from the operation of the Bill. Sub-section (4) of section 30 merely said that the presumption as to improvements having been made with the landlord's consent should not apply to improvements made on sir-land.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—" I agree with the Hon'ble Sir Stuart Bayley in thinking that it is very desirable to maintain the distinction between sir-land and raiyatwari land. The amendments introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert all tended in that direction. I should, therefore, be personally prepared to accept Mr. Barkley's amendment of section 29, provided that it is made clear that, if the tenant of the sir-land makes an improvement at his own expense with the consent of his landlord, he shall have a legal right to compensation. I am quite ready, in regard to sir-land, to make the consent of the landlord a *sine qua non* ; but I am not prepared to admit that, that consent having been obtained, the tenant shall be entitled to no compensation for improvements made at his own expense. That appears to me to be a highly unjust proceeding and one which ought to be guarded against by the law ; but, if that can be done, I shall be prepared to accept Mr. Barkley's amendment."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that in section 30, sub-section (1), for the words " which have been made in accordance with this Act by him or by the persons under whom he claims," the following shall be substituted, namely :—" which he or the persons under whom he claims may have made in accordance with this Act or with the landlord's consent otherwise than in accordance with this Act."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY moved that to section 43, sub-section (1), the words " or unless the holding has been inherited from an ancestor common to him and the deceased tenant " be added. He said :—

" As Mr. Jones' Draft Bill is not with the papers circulated, and the subject is not referred to in his note and commentary, I have been unable to ascertain whether the exclusion of collaterals from succession to occupancy-tenants was proposed by him. They are excluded by section 81 of Bill No. I, but, under the previous law, section 6 of Act X of 1859, there was no bar to the succession of collaterals. When Bill No. I was circulated for opinions, Colonel Lucie Smith, the Commissioner of Chhattisgarh, stated that the proviso excluding collateral relatives ' is opposed to the custom of the country,' and considered that it should be omitted (Paper No. 11, page 47). Afterwards the Nagpur landholders, on the Bill as revised by the Pachmarhi Committee being communicated to them, remarked on section 14 in a letter to Mr. J. W. Neill, Officiating Judicial Commissioner : ' We allow collateral succession at present, and we will not object if the scope of the section be enlarged so as to allow of such succession in future.' It appears, therefore, that they did not desire a change of the existing law on this point. After Bill No. II was published, the tenants of the Harda tahsil of the Hoshangabad district objected to section 35 as excluding the succession of collaterals, and referred to section 6 of Act X of 1859 as permitting it (Paper No. 15). On the other hand, the landlords of the Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur districts, in Paper No. 14, approved of the Bill on this point, and the opinion submitted by them was afterwards adopted by the landlords of certain villages of the Nagpur division in Paper No. 16. In none of the remaining papers does the subject appear to be noticed.

" It is true that the law has been changed in the North-Western Provinces by section 9 of Act XVII of 1873 (re-enacted in Act XII of 1881), but I do not think that this is a reason for making a change unfavourable to the occupancy-tenants in the Central Provinces. I can understand that there may be reasons for excluding remote collaterals, whose ancestors never held the land, from succession to occupancy-tenants, but such reasons would not be applicable to the claim of one brother to succeed another in land in which their father had acquired occupancy-rights. The Bill allows such succession in case the brothers

held the land as co-sharers; but, if the land was not enough for both, and one gave up his share to the other and sought for other means of support, or if the holding had been divided between them, as it might be, with the landlord's consent, the right to succeed would be lost. Suppose that, on the death of a father who held land as an occupancy-tenant, there are three sons entitled to inherit, but the land is not more than enough for two. One may enlist in the army or leave the village to look for employment elsewhere, while the other two succeed their father. One of the latter dies, leaving no heirs but his brothers. If the holding has not been divided, the brother who has remained at home will succeed, but the brother who gave up his share will be excluded. Even if both the brothers who succeeded to the holding die and the absent brother is their sole heir, he will not be allowed to return and take up the family holding. A law which would lead to such results as this is not likely to commend itself to Native public opinion, and, when it came to be understood, there would be a strong temptation to all heirs to cling to their ancestral holding, even though it were manifestly inadequate to support them. If any one were to leave, some arrangement would be come to by which he might appear to continue a co-sharer with those who remained.

"In order to remedy this, I propose, as in the Panjáb Tenancy Act, to allow collaterals in the line of descent from the person who acquired the holding to succeed in the absence of lineal heirs."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—"As explained by my hon'ble friend, the Bill, following the precedent set by the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, limits the succession of collateral relatives to the occupancy-rights of a deceased tenant to such collaterals as were co-sharers in the holding at the death of the tenant. The amendment proposes to extend this limitation so as to bring within it all collaterals of the deceased, provided that the holding was inherited by them from an ancestor common to him and them."

"The objections to this course are, in my mind, great. It will introduce all the intricacies of Hindu law into the determination of questions respecting the ownership of occupancy-rights, which it has hitherto been the policy of the legislature to exclude. It will undoubtedly foster litigation and promote disputes among conflicting claimants, and, most important of all, will encourage subletting by absentee occupancy-tenants who have inherited rights under the provisions of the amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"My Lord, the question here raised is whether in the Central Provinces we should make the custom follow that of the Panjáb, or keep it, as in the Bill, in accordance with the law prevailing in the North-Western Provinces. The Bill as drawn follows the North-Western Provinces law, and, considering the very complete sifting which the Bill has had at the hands of experienced local officers, I would *a priori* accept their view. But, moreover, I think the Panjáb rule, however reasonable in a system founded on the supposition that the cultivators are themselves the proprietary body, is hardly adapted to a system where a single landlord is responsible for the land-revenue of his estate. The landlord must, in case of land being vacated by death, find another tenant. Where a son is on the spot, he succeeds by law—where a near relative is available, he would generally succeed by custom; but it seems to me most iniquitable that the landlord, or the tenant who in the absence of other applicants he may have put in on the land, should be at the mercy of any one of a hundred collaterals who may have entirely separated himself from the land, and may turn up and claim the tenure any time within 12 years. The landlord can know nothing about these, and he would probably not only lose the tenant of his choice, but have to compensate him for being turned out. There is a still more serious objection on general principles in the tendency to *morcellment* and to consequent litigation, which would be involved by giving all collaterals the right to participate in every holding left vacant. Nor do I see how Mr. Barkley can reconcile his amendment with the principles laid down in section 33 of the Bill regarding relinquishment. By section 33 (b) a tenant is presumed to relinquish his holding by ceasing to reside. By section 34 a tenant is presumed to relinquish his holding by leaving the land uncultivated and the rent unpaid for two years even when he resides

in the village. The collateral in the case supposed by Mr. Barkley has altogether ceased to reside in the village, and, instead of the limitation given in section 34, he would apparently, if the amendment be allowed to stand, be able to claim the inheritance—at least I suppose this would be the effect—under the ordinary law of limitation.

"I presume also the amendment would have to be applied to section 61, also regarding ordinary tenants. To sum up, I would oppose the amendment because it is contrary to the opinion of the best local officers, because it is opposed to public policy by its tendency to burthen the land with more mouths than it can support, because it introduces all the complexities of Hindu law into the land-system and tends to foster litigation, because it is inequitable and oppressive to the landlord and his *bona fide* tenant, because it is contrary to the principles which regulate relinquishment under the Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also opposed the amendment.

MR. BARKLEY stated in reply that, under Act X of 1859, collaterals had enjoyed the right of succession to occupancy-tenants in the Central Provinces, in default of lineal heirs, for the last 10 years; that there was no relinquishment of the holding in the lifetime of the deceased tenant, succession to whom was in question; and, if the heir did not come in within two years, there was no reason why section 34 should not apply; and that he had not considered it necessary to propose any amendment to section 61, which related to a different class of tenants.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"The question is one not altogether free from difficulty, but the weight of legal opinion appears to me to be so decidedly in favour of the Bill and opposed to the amendment, that I shall vote against it."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY also moved that in section 58, sub-section (2), clause (b), for the words "equal to," the words "not less than three times and not exceeding" be substituted. He said:—

"My Lord, the provisions of this chapter give a great degree of protection to ordinary tenants. Their tenures are made heritable, and, if their rent is enhanced under the provisions of this chapter, it cannot be again raised under those provisions until seven years have elapsed. The only check upon the amount of enhancement, however, is that provided by this section combined with sections 55 and 57, that, in case the tenant does not agree to pay the enhanced rent demanded, the landlord can only proceed by suing to eject him; and, if ejectment is decreed, the landlord must pay into court any sum declared to be due as compensation for improvements, and further, as compensation for disturbance, seven times the yearly increase of rent demanded. Though it may be doubted whether this sufficiently provides for the case of an improving tenant, who does not wish to give up his land, and who, rather than do so, may be compelled to pay an enhanced rent due to his own improvements, it cannot be denied that it affords a very efficient protection to the ordinary tenant in all other cases. The exceptional case is that of the sitting tenant, which is at present being discussed in England by men like Professor Bonamy Price and Sir James Caird. I was at first, I confess, doubtful as to the principle of giving heritable rights to ordinary tenants, which was not proposed either in Bill No. I or in the Pachmarhi Committee's draft Bill. But, on examining the opinions given on Bill No. I, I found that Colonel Lucie Smith, Commissioner of Chhattisgarh, urged (Paper No. 11, page 13) that all tenants in Chhattisgarh are entitled to hold their land, being other than *sir*, so long as they pay a reasonable rent, and quoted depositions of *malguzars* in a case in the neighbourhood of Raipur in support of this (page 12). In a subsequent communication, dated 20th December, 1880, he stated that there was 'hardly a man among the *malguzars*, who would come forward openly and assert that he has the right to eject a *raiya* who is willing to pay a reasonable rent;' and he quoted a minute by Sir George Campbell, in support of an argument he had previously urged, that a custom which prevailed there, of the *raiya*s redistributing the

lands amongst themselves, was an indication of proprietary right, though at settlement the managers of the villages had, by mistake, been recognised as proprietors. Again, while the Pachmarhi Committee's Bill had provided in section 23 that ordinary tenancies should lapse on the death of the holder, a pleader, Mr. Bipin Krishna Bose, who had previously acted for the Nagpur landlords, suggested to the Judicial Commissioner that heirs who had been members of a joint family with the cultivating tenant should be allowed to succeed on his death. Bill No. III made the rights of ordinary tenants heritable, and in the Report of the Select Committee it was stated that it was believed that the amendment would be in consonance with the general feeling of the people. Opinions have since been received from landlords of the Nagpur Division, and of the Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Betul and Raipur Districts; and in none of these has this amendment been objected to, though other provisions of the Bill have been warmly canvassed. The Raipur landlords indeed admitted that, before the introduction of Act X into the Chhattisgarh Division, ejectments of tenants were unheard of, and that tenants should not be ejected so long as they pay fair rents. As the Bill puts a stop to the growth of occupancy-rights by 12 years' possession, the heritable right conceded to ordinary tenants of other than sir-land may be regarded as a compensating advantage; and, as the concession has not been objected to from any quarter, and in some parts of the country, at least, the right of such tenants not to be ejected so long as they paid reasonable rents was recognized, I see no reason to call in question its propriety. It would, however, be valueless unless there were some means of protecting the tenant from unreasonable enhancement of rent, and the provisions of section 58 furnish a convenient means of preventing this in most cases; and, though the principle of compensation for disturbance is objected to in some of the papers received (Nos. 25 and 28), the landlords of the Nagpur Division have accepted it (Paper No. 25), only urging that seven times the yearly increase is too much, and that five times would be a fair compensation.

"I think the Bill errs in laying down an unduly rigid rule on this point. There may be cases in which seven times the yearly increase demanded would not be excessive. There are tenants who, if the passing of this Bill were delayed, would acquire occupancy-rights under Act X of 1859 within a year, and, when the growth of such rights under that Act is stopped, there will be cases of ordinary tenants whose families have held the land for two or three generations. Such tenants would usually pay any rent the land could properly yield rather than give it up, and, if an excessive rent were demanded to compel them to quit their holdings, it would not be unfair to allow seven times the increase demanded, especially if the tenants were already paying as much, or nearly as much, as they ought to be asked to pay. But in other cases, the tenant may have held the land only for a year or two, without paying any premium on entering, and perhaps at a low rate of rent. In others, again, the land may have been let on favourable terms for a period of years in order to get it brought under cultivation. In the one class of cases, the claims of the tenant to compensation for disturbance would be but small; in the other, seven times the increase demanded, even though that increase was not unreasonable in amount, might be an excessive sum. If, for instance, the tenant held at half the normal rate of rent, and the landlord proposed to demand the normal rate, the tenant, if he chose to give up his holding, would get $3\frac{1}{2}$ years' rental, in addition to any compensation for improvements which might be due him.

"I therefore propose that the Court which passes the decree should be allowed to fix the compensation, with regard to the circumstances of each particular case, at from three to seven times the increase demanded. The compensation thus could not be merely nominal unless the increase of rent demanded was nominal, while it might be large in cases in which the tenant was entitled to special consideration. It would rest with the Court to adjust it according to circumstances, and this, I think, would be a more satisfactory arrangement than to give a fixed number of times the increase demanded. It might also facilitate arrangements out of Court, where the landlord's object was to resume his land, which he can only do by agreement with his tenant. He might say to his tenant: 'You have held my land for four or five years; you

have made no improvements; it is now convenient to me to take it into my own hands, but I can only do so by asking an increase of rent which you will not give. I therefore propose to add one-half to the rent, and offer you three times the yearly increase. The tenant might say: 'I am not prepared to pay the increased rent, but the Court may give me more than you offer. I am ready to give up the land for five times the yearly increase.' If the landlord agrees, the tenant would get 2½ years' rental, and if the landlord and tenant agree to four times the increase, the tenant would get two years' rental, to surrender land he had held only a few years.

"The principle of compensation for disturbance is entirely new to Indian law, and it may therefore not be out of place to remind the Council that the Irish Tenancy Act, in which this principle was first recognized, allows a discretion to the Court to give compensation for disturbance not exceeding so many years' rental, the maximum varying according to the size of the holding, while no minimum is prescribed."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—"This is one of the means of protection for ordinary tenants devised by the framers of the Bill in lieu of the growth by prescription of rights of occupancy, and of which they as a class have been deprived, and it is intended to operate as a check upon rack-renting. Seven times the yearly increase of rent demanded seems no immoderate compensation to award to a tenant who may be driven out of house and home with no resource before him but starvation; and, as the Select Committee have after mature deliberation accepted this amount as the minimum likely to prove effective for the object in view, I see no cause for giving the Courts any discretion in the matter. It is difficult to see on what principles such discretion could be exercised; so that we should have to expect widely different judgments from different judges, and, as a consequence, fertile crops of litigation and discontent. This is pre-eminently one of the cases in which a hard-and-fast line is advisable. The minimum suggested in the amendment, namely, three times the increase demanded, would leave it in the power of any judge to defeat the avowed intention of the legislature."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"My Lord, this amendment also, I fear, I must oppose. It introduces an element of elasticity no doubt, which is in itself desirable, but it also introduces a far greater element of uncertainty which would be most prejudicial. Doubtless the limit of seven times the amount of enhancement is arbitrary; but it was come to after very full consideration, and was discussed at two separate meetings of the Select Committee. The original Proposal was ten times. This was considered too much in a temporarily-settled province, where the landlord was liable to have his revenue enhanced at the next settlement, as the enhanced rent which *en hypothesi* he would receive from the incoming tenant might not pay him a fair interest on the compensation he would have to pay the outgoing tenant. After several proposals the amount was reduced to seven. My great objection to Mr. Barkley's proposed amendment is that, under the discretionary rule, not only would the landlord never know exactly what risk he ran in ousting a tenant for refusal to pay an enhanced rent, but, worse than that, the tenant would never know whether it was better worth his while to pay or to refuse. Each case would be a speculation in litigation. The Courts would have no practical guide. Another objection is that the system itself is experimental and may possibly not work well; but, under the Bill as it stands, it would at least work consistently, and its action could be watched. If it broke down, the Government would know why, and would be able either to withdraw it or to strengthen its weak points. Under the proposed amendment, one could never judge fairly of the experiment, because its working would differ with the personal equation of each Revenue-officer. It is certainly better, in introducing an important experiment of this kind, about which, as Mr. Ilbert has shown, there is room for various opinions, that the conditions of its introduction should be fixed and known, and that they should not vary with the varying idiosyncracies of every officer."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I cannot accept this amendment. The question, as my friend Sir Steuart Bayley has said, has been extremely

carefully considered by the Select Committee and the Government. The original proposal was to fix the rate at ten times the increase, but, in consequence of representations received from the Central Provinces, that figure was reduced to seven times the increase of rent—a very small amount to be demanded for compensation for disturbance, and very greatly less than that demanded under the Irish Land Act. This is making the experiment on a small scale. It appears to me to be sufficient for the circumstances of the Central Provinces, where population is thin and where farms are rather seeking for tenants than tenants for farms. It seems to me to be the least that could be proposed, and, therefore, I cannot accept the amendment proposed by my hon'ble friend."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY also moved that for section 62 the following section be substituted, namely :—

"62. The landlord of any holding held by an ordinary tenant may confer upon him the rights of an occupancy-tenant in respect of the holding; and the landlord of any holding held by an occupancy-tenant or an ordinary tenant may confer upon him the rights of an absolute occupancy-tenant in respect of the holding; and a person upon whom such rights are so conferred shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be an occupancy-tenant, or an absolute occupancy-tenant, as the case may be."

He said :—

"This, my Lord, is the most important of the amendments of which I have given notice, and the section to which it relates is the only one in regard to which I find myself absolutely at issue with the principles adopted in the Bill. My objections to that section are so strong that, if it is allowed to stand, I shall, though with regret, feel it my duty to vote against the passing of the Bill.

"This section, like that giving heritable rights to ordinary tenants, was first introduced in Bill No. III, nothing similar having appeared either in the original Bill or in the revised draft prepared by the Pachmarhi Committee. It cannot be said to have been suggested by any of the opinions received from the Central Provinces, and the only opinions given after Bill No. III was published, except that of the Chief Commissioner himself (Paper No. 20), are strongly opposed to it. Unfortunately, these are the opinions only of landlords, the late Chief Commissioner not having thought it necessary to consult any of the local officers as to the changes made by Bill No. III. But the landlords of the Nagpur Division (Paper No. 23) denounced the section as a departure from what they called the Pachmarhi compromise, that is, the Pachmarhi Committee's draft Bill, which they had expressed themselves willing to accept, and as an encroachment on their rights, and urged that the compensation proposed to be given to the landlord is wholly inadequate. The opinion of the landlords of the Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur and Betul Districts (Paper No. 25) was similar, except that they did not refer to the Pachmarhi Bill. The landlords of Raipur (Paper No. 28) objected to the section that it arbitrarily interferes with voluntary contracts and nullifies the provisions contained in section 41, clause (c), and urged that, if a tenant desired occupancy-rights, he should pay at least six times the rental. The Chief Commissioner forwarded a copy of this petition without comment (Paper No. 29), remarking that it accepted the principles of the Bill, but stated certain objections to some details, which it was unnecessary for him to discuss. It is, I think, to be regretted that he did not discuss the objections taken to section 62. All that the Select Committee say in support of this section, the provisions of which do not appear to have been suggested by any local authority, and have been so strongly objected to by the landlords, is that—

"The growth of occupancy-rights by lapse of time having been stayed, we think, with the Famine Commissioners, that some means should be provided by which a thrifty, industrious tenant can raise his status. The provision we have introduced can in no way injure the *mālguzār*, while it holds out a prospect to the tenant which will induce him to retain and improve his holding. We have little expectation that tenants will avail themselves of this privilege for a long time to come, except in a few cases."

"The landlords, I observe, contend that it is likely to be very largely taken advantage of when the power becomes known, but it is of course possible that they are mistaken as to this. It may be that few tenants will be willing or able to give 2½ years' rental for the advantages enjoyed by an occupancy-tenant over an ordinary tenant protected by Chapter VI. But, if so, the benefit to the tenants will not be very great.

"I do not know how far the Famine Commissioners are responsible for suggesting a section of this nature, but, assuming that the suggestion is theirs, I do not think that their authority is so conclusive that we should refrain from discussing the merits of the proposal.

"My own objections to it, being objections of principle, can be stated very briefly. They may be summed up in the four following propositions: 1st, that to give the tenant power to compel the landlord to sell a portion of his rights is an encroachment on the rights of the landlord; 2nd, that, while rights of property may be interfered with by the legislature when public interests require this, and on reasonable compensation being made to the persons whose rights are interfered with, all unnecessary interference with such rights should be avoided; 3rd, that, in the present case, there is no evidence that public interests render it necessary that tenants should be empowered to compel their landlords to sell them occupancy-rights; 4th, that, even assuming such necessity to be established, there is no evidence that 2½ years' normal rental would compensate the landlord for the alteration in the status of his tenant.

"As regards the first proposition, I do not see how it is possible to deny the encroachment upon the landlord's rights. The section does not protect any existing right of the tenant, but gives him a power to acquire new rights without the landlord's consent. The principle is precisely the same as if it were proposed to empower the tenant to buy absolute occupancy-rights at five years' normal rental, or proprietary rights at eight years' normal rental. Whether these sums represent the value of the interests sold or not, the landlord has a right not to be compelled to part with those interests, unless, for sufficient cause, the legislature deprives him of this right.

"The second proposition is scarcely likely to be disputed in this Council, as it is difficult to see how it can be disputed by any one who does not disapprove of private property being recognized at all.

"The third proposition raises a question of evidence, and I think I am entitled to ask for the evidence of necessity. It tells against the existence of any necessity that the local authorities have not asked for the grant of such a power to ordinary tenants, and were originally content to give them much less protection than is given by the other provisions of this chapter. Mr. Grant, in introducing Bill No. I, urged the necessity of shunning heroic remedies, and, if it has since been found advisable to prescribe such remedies, a clear case of necessity for doing so should certainly be made out.

"The fourth proposition also raises a question of evidence. The Select Committee say that the provision they have introduced can in no way injure the *mālguzār*, but I have been unable to discover the proof that the difference between occupancy-rights and the position of an ordinary tenant is not worth more than 2½ years' rental in many instances. The only test of its value would be to ascertain what the tenant would pay and the landlord would accept in consideration of the superior status being conferred; but, unless free contract is allowed, this test cannot be applied. The difference may be worth five years' rental, or it may be worth only one. It may be worth five years' rental in one case, and only one year's rental in another. In the latter case, the section will have no operation; in the former, the landlord will be compelled to sell his property for half its value. How can it be said that in such a case he will be in no way injured? In short, except in the cases where the right to be purchased is exactly worth two and a half times the rental, the section must either be inoperative or the landlord must part with his property for less than its value.

"If it were shewn to be necessary on public grounds to give this power to tenants, then, instead of fixing an arbitrary value, some machinery should be

devised for determining the value in each instance, when the parties did not themselves agree as to the sum to be paid. I consider the absence of any such machinery, and the absence of proof of necessity for conferring such a power, insuperable objections to the section as framed.

"But I think that in many cases landlords who find it necessary to raise money would have no objection to sell occupancy-rights to their tenants, if no compulsion existed. They would thus, instead of losing their land altogether by sale, or losing control over it for a time by mortgage, retain a substantial interest in it, though one of smaller value than that they previously possessed. And the proper sum to be paid would be ascertained by agreement between landlord and tenant, both parties being in a better position than almost any one else to judge of the value of the interest sold. If the compulsory power is retained, the landlord would feel its existence a grievance, even if the tenant did not exercise it; but, in the absence of such a power, there would be no reason why he should not be willing to give a thrifty, industrious tenant a superior status, when this could be done without injury to himself. This would to some extent meet the views of the Famine Commission; and, as the Bill does not provide for the purchase of occupancy-rights otherwise than by section 62, I have proposed a new section to take the place of section 62 which will give effect to such transactions. The second proviso to section 80 of Bill No. 11 contained a provision of this nature, suggested by the Pachmarhi Committee's Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—"My Lord, this amendment, like the preceding, strikes at the root of one of the essential provisions of the Bill. For reasons which appeared to them of great force in the Central Provinces, and which I for one am not prepared to dispute, the Select Committee have omitted from this Bill all provisions enabling ordinary tenants to acquire rights of occupancy by prescription in the lands held by them, but they had no wish to leave the cultivators of the soil at the mercy of the landlords and without hope of raising their condition.

"To guard them against rack-renting and capricious eviction, measures will be found in the Bill which it is to be hoped will prove efficacious for that purpose, and to enable the thrifty and industrious tenant to better himself the section now under discussion has been drafted. The twelve-years' rule, coupled with an unrestricted power of eviction, in effect left it with the landlord to determine whether rights of occupancy should or should not be acquired by tenants. A vigilant landlord always had the means of preventing the accrual of such rights by the simple expedient of turning the tenant out of his holding. The result has been that these prescriptive rights have been attained at the cost of much ill-feeling, and that each party is on the watch to take advantage of any omission, mistake or misfortune on the part of the other.

"It is not to be supposed that these consequences were within the intention of the framers of Act X of 1859, and, to avoid them and bestow a substantial instead of an illusory benefit upon the tenant, the present section makes it obligatory on the landlord to confer occupancy-rights on an ordinary tenant on tender of a sum equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the rent paid, or equitably payable according to the decision of the settlement-officer for the holding.

"The amendment of my hon'ble friend reverses all this, and throws things back into their old state, by making the consent of the landlord a condition precedent to the acquisition of such rights, and leaving the terms of the bargain to be adjusted by mutual agreement. He must be a man of sanguine temperament who expects that such provisions would ever have any operation.

"The measure embodied in the section is in accordance with the recommendation of the Famine Commission, and the only objection which I have hitherto heard urged against it is that, from poverty or other reasons, tenants may fail to take full advantage of it."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"My Lord, this amendment I cannot support. Mr. Barkley's proposal would practically abolish the principle of section 62. The section was introduced as a counterpoise to the abolition of the twelve-years' rule. It was felt that ordinary tenants would want some protection, and compensation for disturbance was provided. It is impossible to say how

This principle will work, as, though we augur well of it, it is admittedly experimental. If it fails, the ordinary tenant would be, to a great extent, unprotected, and his position under the landlord's power to rackrent would probably deteriorate. Moreover, as time goes on, since occupancy-rights can no longer be acquired by the prescriptive title of twelve years' holding, it is quite certain that the tendency will be for the class of occupancy-tenants to decrease, and for that of unprotected tenants to increase; and it seemed absolutely necessary, as a counterpoise to this tendency, to give ordinary tenants some means of protecting themselves by the acquisition of occupancy-rights. The particular rate of 2½ years' purchase may be open to objection. I can only say it was adopted after careful consideration by those most competent to advise the Committee, but I cannot approve of the Bill being shorn of the principle altogether. If I may take an illustration from another province, I would refer to the use that the raiyats in Eastern Bengal made of the increased receipts coming to them from jute-cultivation. They found themselves, as we fear the Central Provinces tenants may find themselves, insufficiently protected from arbitrary enhancement, and, as soon as they acquired the means, a movement set in, under which numbers of these raiyats, by payment of a large premium, got from their landlords a permanent lease of their lands. The permanently-settled Bengal Government is unaffected by this movement. In a temporarily-settled province, no doubt, the position, so far as the Government revenue is concerned, is different. But we wish a similar principle to apply, and we wish to facilitate it, by giving the raiyat the right to protect himself by acquiring occupancy-rights at a rate ordinarily settled by law, but in special cases after the rents have been adjusted through the Courts, so that the landlord shall not suffer. I should be unwilling to part with this principle, and must oppose the amendment."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I most strongly object to the substitution proposed by my hon'ble friend. When he speaks of section 62 as an encroachment on the rights of landlords, it is necessary that we should consider what are the rights of landlords at the present moment in the Central Provinces. We are not talking of the abstract rights of landlords. That subject is a very large one. What we have to deal with are the rights of landlords in the Central Provinces now, and those rights are subject to the provision of Act X of 1859, which confers on the tenant the power of obtaining occupancy-rights if he occupies the same land for a period of twelve years; therefore, the rights of landlords in the Central Provinces at present are limited by the rights of tenants to acquire, by a certain process, an occupancy-right in their lands. The framers of the Bill in its present shape were led to believe that it would be desirable to put an end to the existing mode of obtaining occupancy-rights by the tenants, in consequence of the serious objections which may be urged against any system under which a tenant acquires occupancy-rights by a mere lapse of time. It seemed, therefore, desirable that to get rid of that system in the Central Provinces before it had produced there those evils and those difficulties in the relations of landlord and tenant which have been found to spring from it in other parts of India. The question, then, the Committee had to consider was, what substitute they should give to tenants for this power of obtaining rights of occupancy by the lapse of time. My hon'ble friend Mr. Barkley says that Bill No. I as introduced by Mr. Grant did not contain this proposal. Doubtless not, but it did not propose to abolish the twelve-years' rule. Bill No. I retained the twelve-years' rule, and gave tenants that mode of acquiring rights which the present Bill seeks to supersede. It appears to me that one of the great advantages of the present proposal over the twelve-years' rule is that, whereas, practically speaking, the twelve-years' rule gives occupancy-rights to tenants by accident, this proposal, on the contrary, gives the power of obtaining such rights to thrift and to frugality. Under the twelve-years' rule, it depends on an accident whether a landlord gives a tenant notice to quit before the expiration of twelve years, and thus takes the measures necessary to prevent the accrual of the right; on the other hand, it is the thrifty tenants who will under the new proposal be able to purchase an occupancy-right. The right will depend not upon accident, not upon whether the landlord will allow the tenant to remain in possession for twelve years, but upon whether by frugality he is able to lay by sufficient to enable him to purchase an

occupancy-right in the manner proposed by section 62. Now, my hon'ble friend Mr. Barkley says there is not much evidence to show that this proposal has been accepted by those best acquainted with the Central Provinces. I may say that, in the first place, it has been accepted by Sir J. H. Morris, than whom no one is better acquainted with the circumstances and requirements of those Provinces. It has also been most carefully and closely considered by my hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite, who had charge of the Bill originally. I have discussed it with him several times, and it is most unfortunate that we have not his presence here to-day. I felt bound to call him to higher functions during the absence of Mr. Bernard, but, had he been present here, he would have given us the weight of his great experience in the Central Provinces to meet the objections taken by Mr. Barkley. I must also point out that, if we were to adopt the amendment proposed by Mr. Barkley in this matter, we should actually put the raiyats in the Central Provinces in a worse position than they are now in. We should have abolished their power of acquiring the right of occupancy under the twelve-years' rule, and substituted for it nothing but a legal power to the landlord to sell them this right if he chose to do so. It is quite impossible that the Council can accept a proposal of that kind. For a considerable time this clause may be made little use of, but it will enable those tenants who have laid by a small amount of capital to acquire the greater security which occupancy-rights afford, and without it the result of the Bill would be to shut the door to all hope of raiyats ever acquiring that security at all.

"Under these circumstances, I cannot give my vote in favour of the amendment proposed by my hon'ble friend Mr. Barkley."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY also moved that in section 71, clause (a), for the words "one hundred," the word "twenty" be substituted. He said:—

"This amendment raises no question of principle, but merely one of expediency. A similar provision is to be found in the Rent Act in force in the North-Western Provinces, but I think it necessary to point out that, in cases where rent is paid in the form of a share in the produce or of the estimated value of such a share, suits for arrears of rent usually involve questions of much difficulty, such as the actual amount of the yield, the value of the landlord's share, and the reason why that share was not taken when the crop was reaped,—the tenant perhaps alleging that the landlord would not accept it, because the yield was so small that he hoped to get more by suing, while the landlord asserts that the tenant removed the whole crop before any division of the produce could be made. The decisions of Assistant Commissioners of the first class in the simplest cases are at present subject to appeal, and neither landlords nor tenants appear to have such confidence in the courts of these officers as to make them willing to be deprived of the power of appeal in cases relating to arrears of rent. The tenants in the Haridra tahsil ask that appeals may be allowed or that the limit of exclusion may be reduced to Rs. 10 (Paper No. 15), and the landlords of Raipur are willing that there should be no appeal from the Deputy Commissioner's decision in cases of this nature,—which that officer is not likely often to try,—but ask for an appeal from the decision of the Assistant Commissioner (Paper No. 28). I have taken Rs. 20 as the limit, as, in claims under that amount, it can rarely be worth the while of either party to appeal, where no question of title or interest in land is involved. But I think we should avoid doing anything which would give colour to the supposition that we regard the right decision of cases where the amount of rent payable is in question as of less importance than the right decision of cases relating to small debts."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"My Lord, I cannot concur in this. Against the limitation which prevails in the Panjáb, the Bill has adopted that which has been found to work well, in Bengal under section 153 of Act X of 1859 and section 102 of the present Act, in the North-Western Provinces under section 80 of Act XII of 1881, and in Oudh under section 95 of the Oudh Tenancy Act. Assuredly, the tendency of recent

legislation has not been to increase the facilities for appealing. I should prefer, therefore, to maintain the limit of 100 rupees."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—"My Lord, I cannot refuse to support this Bill, which is the result of long and careful deliberation on the part of this Council and of the local authorities, and which offers a hopeful prospect of placing on a satisfactory footing for some time to come the relations between landlords and tenants in the Central Provinces. I am, however, reluctant to give a silent vote in favour of it, lest my acceptance of the measure should lead to the conclusion that I consider it a precedent to be invariably followed in other cases for which we may hereafter have to legislate.

"The speech of my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Ilbert has shown very clearly why the Bill now before us differs so materially from that which the Government of India, with the consent of Her Majesty's Government at home, have thought fit to propose for the Lower Provinces of Bengal; and I would, even at the risk of some repetition, call the attention of the Council to a few circumstances in which the Central Provinces differ from that part of Upper India of which I have most personal knowledge, namely, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the object of deprecating the inference that, in any future legislation for the latter, this Bill should, of necessity, be taken as a guide. Numerous provisions of the Bill are of a novel character; several of them, such as the stoppage of the growth of occupancy-rights by prescription, the modes of enhancing the rents of occupancy-tenants and the different methods adopted for the protection of tenants without rights of occupancy from rack-renting and capricious eviction, are of a most important nature, and have been determined on with the advice of those best able to judge of the local peculiarities of the Central Provinces; but it by no means follows that such provisions would be found adequate or could be successfully applied under conditions essentially different.

"In the Central Provinces, culturable waste land is abundant, and is available in the shape most favourable to a wide extension of cultivation; that is, in large blocks for the use of new settlers. There is no district or part of a district in which there is an early prospect of the limits of cultivation being reached. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on the other hand, there is left but a small margin of land easily culturable, much of that which is so recorded being portions of villages impregnated with salts pernicious to vegetation, and incapable of being rendered culturable by any experiment that is likely to prove remunerative.

"In the Central Provinces, there is a sparse population, the density of which is about one-fourth of that of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where, especially in the Eastern districts, the pressure of population on the culturable area is becoming extreme.

"In the former favoured regions, Act X of 1859 was introduced at a later period, and landlords have not been driven, and have not generally attempted, to work that enactment to the prejudice of the tenants; but in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the acquisition of occupancy-rights under the twelve-years' rule has been recognised since before the mutiny, and, together with its correlative right of barring such acquisition by ejecting the tenant before the expiration of the prescribed period, received legal confirmation in 1859 by Act X of that year. These mutual rights of landlord and tenant are universally known and widely exercised, while the powers of enhancement conferred on the landlord, which have remained in the Central Provinces almost a dead-letter, have been very generally enforced, in many cases to the uttermost farthing.

"In fact, in the one case, abundance of waste land and a sparse population effectually protected the tenants from rack-renting and capricious eviction; in the other, a denser population, which has almost reached the utmost limits of cultivation, tended to compel both parties to insist on every jot and tittle of their legal rights. I think, therefore, I am justified in asserting that there are essential

differences in the economic conditions and mutual relations of the agricultural classes in the two Provinces.

"The discussion of the relative rights of landlords and tenants, and the due adjustment of these with reference to the good of the whole community, are not now subjects confined to a single province or even to British India. They have long been burning questions in Ireland, and the settlement of them has taxed to the utmost the wisdom of Parliament. They are coming rapidly to the front in England and Scotland, and indications are not wanting that even in the United States of America we are within measurable distance of a time when the operation of the land laws there in force will be subjected to rude criticism, and possibly to revision. In India, a tenancy Bill for Bengal is pending before this Council, proposals have been made and enquiries instituted having in view the amendment of the Rent Laws of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and of the Panjāh, and even in British Burma the subject is attracting attention. It is impossible to suppose that in all these countries the same remedies will be found equally applicable. There can be no doubt that widely different modes of treatment must be adopted in different cases, and that each case must be dealt with on its own merits.

"Without, therefore, expressing any opinion as to the lines on which legislation for landlords and tenants in other provinces should proceed, which would be for me alike improper and inexpedient, I would on this occasion merely insist on the fact that the existence of differences such as I have attempted to describe, between the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the one hand and Central Provinces on the other, is sufficient to refute the reasoning that, by passing the Bill now under discussion, we tie our hands from legislating in the future for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in any direction that, after due deliberation, may appear most suitable."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"My Lord, I desire to say a few words in regard to the third class of tenants dealt with by this Bill. The two superior classes possessing occupancy-rights have, since the Provinces passed under British rule, enjoyed the fostering care of the Government. Their status is founded on ancient custom, it has been confirmed by the settlement-records, and it will henceforth rest on the firm legislative basis provided by this Act. The position of the third class of cultivators, the tenants-at-will, is very different. They have no prescriptive privileges to plead, nor any settlement-papers to appeal to, and their whole future depends on the legal status now accorded to them. And not their future alone, but also in an important, although in a less direct, manner, the future of the corresponding class of cultivators in the crowded districts of the North-Western Provinces and Bengal. For the population in some of those districts now presses so heavily on the land, that large numbers must either submit to suffering, at times bordering on starvation, in their native villages; or they must go forth in quest of new homes. Such movements of the people have already begun, not only under the spasmodic compulsion of famines, but also under the steady constraint of over-population. The sparsely inhabited tracts on the east and south of the Gangetic valley have from ancient times formed, and still form, the natural receptacles of this peasant outflow. Those tracts are now, for practical purposes, Assam and the Central Provinces. While population in some of the densely thronged districts of the Ganges has reached the stationary stage, the inhabitants in Assam increased by three-quarters of a million or over 18 per cent. in the nine years between the Census of 1872 and that of 1881. During the same period the inhabitants of the Central Provinces increased by 2½ millions, or over 25 per cent. How far the increase is due to immigration, and to the children born of immigrants, it is not yet possible to state with precision. The quality of the unoccupied soil varies from unhealthy hill tracts in the Central Provinces to the great grass plains of the Brahmaputra, which, according to the Chief Commissioner, require only a sickle and a lucifer match to turn them into arable fields. Taken as a whole, the cultivable lands still unoccupied in Assam and the Central Provinces, deducting Government forests and the area within great private estates, exceed 17 millions of acres; or more than the whole area in Great Britain and Ireland under corn crops, green

crops, grass and all other crops in 1879, excluding, of course, permanent pasture.

"These vast reserves of land are a trust which the State holds, not only for the growing inhabitants of the territories within which they lie, but also for the overcrowded population of the Provinces adjacent to them. In three districts of the Central Provinces, from 13 to 15 per cent of the people are immigrants, and, if we add the children born to them, the proportion would be much higher. The majority of such new-comers cultivate the soil as tenants-at-will. When the land-settlement was made, most of the old tenants received occupancy or proprietary rights; and almost all the rest of them have since acquired occupancy-rights under the twelve-years' rule. 'The residuum,' to quote the words of our late colleague, Mr. Charles Crosthwaite, when in charge of the Bill, 'consists chiefly of new men—to a large extent of men who have taken waste or abandoned lands since the settlement.' The number of these 'new men' has not been placed before the Council, and they seem to be dismissed as a less important class than the occupancy-tenants. But I find that the holdings of tenants-at-will have increased from under half-a-million to over 1½ millions between 1872 and 1882 in the Central Provinces, and that they now exceed all the holdings of the two superior classes of tenants put together. Instead of being an insignificant residuum they have become the most important class of tenants, both numerically and for the purposes of this Act, as their whole status will depend on the rights accorded to them by this Act. They are also the most important class in regard to the future development of the Central Provinces. For it is these 'new men,' as Mr. Crosthwaite calls them, who will chiefly extend cultivation, raise rents and increase the revenue. A paper before the Council shows that they already cultivate nearly one-half of the whole land returned as tenants' holdings in the Central Provinces.

"What provision does the Act make for the well-being of this useful and important class of 'new men'? In parts of Bengal the tenants-at-will are so overcrowded, that a Bill now before the Council provides for increasing the protection accorded to them, at the cost of curtailing rights hitherto enjoyed by the landlords. The economic necessities of the case justify such increased protection. But I think that the Bengal landholders may reasonably ask that Government, before curtailing their privileges, shall do everything in its power to meet those economic necessities by throwing open the land to new comers in adjacent territories like the Central Provinces, where the State still retains a large measure of the proprietary right. By facilitating communication by road and railway, the Government has done much; and the projected line from Lower Bengal into the heart of the Central Provinces will still further aid the distribution of the people. But the question still remains whether the Land Law offers sufficient inducements to new comers to settle in those Provinces, and secures to them an adequate protection in the fields which they cultivate, and which, in many cases, they have reclaimed.

"The present Bill, together with the papers before the Council, offers to this question an answer, in some respects satisfactory, but in other respects, I fear, the reverse. The new settler and the tenant-at-will at once enter, under the provisions of the Act, on certain clearly defined rights. In the first place, the new comer, or tenant-at-will, gets his land at the low rate of 13½ annas per acre. Indeed, the superabundance of land is still so great in the Central Provinces, that, as far as the rates show, the tenants-at-will practically pay as low a rent as the conditional occupancy and absolute occupancy-tenants, whose average rate is 12½ annas per acre. The old occupancy-tenants, however, usually hold the most favourably situated fields. Once settled on a holding, the new comer or tenant-at-will immediately acquires the five following rights under this Act. First, he must pay the rent agreed between himself and his landlord, but it requires a process at law for the landlord to eject him, or to raise the rent except with the tenant's consent. Second, if the tenant agrees to pay the enhanced rent demanded by the process of law, he is exempt from any further enhancement by judicial process for seven years. Third, if he declines to pay the enhanced rent and gives up his holding, he is

differences in the economic conditions and mutual relations of the agricultural classes in the two Provinces.

"The discussion of the relative rights of landlords and tenants, and the due adjustment of these with reference to the good of the whole community, are not now subjects confined to a single province or even to British India." They have long been burning questions in Ireland, and the settlement of them has taxed to the utmost the wisdom of Parliament. They are coming rapidly to the front in England and Scotland, and indications are not wanting that even in the United States of America we are within measurable distance of a time when the operation of the land laws there in force will be subjected to rude criticism, and possibly to revision. In India, a tenancy Bill for Bengal is pending before this Council, proposals have been made and enquiries instituted having in view the amendment of the Rent Laws of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and of the Panjáb, and even in British Burma the subject is attracting attention. It is impossible to suppose that in all these countries the same remedies will be found equally applicable. There can be no doubt that widely different modes of treatment must be adopted in different cases, and that each case must be dealt with on its own merits.

"Without, therefore, expressing any opinion as to the lines on which legislation for landlords and tenants in other provinces should proceed, which would be for me alike improper and inexpedient, I would on this occasion merely insist on the fact that the existence of differences such as I have attempted to describe, between the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the one hand and Central Provinces on the other, is sufficient to refute the reasoning that, by passing the Bill now under discussion, we tie our hands from legislating in the future for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in any direction that, after due deliberation, may appear most suitable."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"My Lord, I desire to say a few words in regard to the third class of tenants dealt with by this Bill. The two superior classes possessing occupancy-rights have, since the Provinces passed under British rule, enjoyed the fostering care of the Government. Their status is founded on ancient custom, it has been confirmed by the settlement-records, and it will henceforth rest on the firm legislative basis provided by this Act. The position of the third class of cultivators, the tenants-at-will, is very different. They have no prescriptive privileges to plead, nor any settlement-papers to appeal to, and their whole future depends on the legal status now accorded to them. And not their future alone, but also in an important, although in a less direct, manner, the future of the corresponding class of cultivators in the crowded districts of the North-Western Provinces and Bengal. For the population in some of those districts now presses so heavily on the land, that large numbers must either submit to suffering, at times bordering on starvation, in their native villages; or they must go forth in quest of new homes. Such movements of the people have already begun, not only under the spasmodic compulsion of famines, but also under the steady constraint of over-population. The sparsely inhabited tracts on the east and south of the Gangetic valley have from ancient times formed, and still form, the natural receptacles of this peasant outflow. Those tracts are now, for practical purposes, Assam and the Central Provinces. While population in some of the densely thronged districts of the Ganges has reached the stationary stage, the inhabitants in Assam increased by three-quarters of a million or over 18 per cent. in the nine years between the Census of 1872 and that of 1881. During the same period the inhabitants of the Central Provinces increased by 2½ millions, or over 25 per cent. How far the increase is due to immigration, and to the children born of immigrants, it is not yet possible to state with precision. The quality of the unoccupied soil varies from unhealthy hill tracts in the Central Provinces to the great grass plains of the Brahmaputra, which, according to the Chief Commissioner, require only a sickle and a lucifer match to turn them into arable fields. Taken as a whole, the cultivable lands still unoccupied in Assam and the Central Provinces, deducting Government forests and the area within great private estates, exceed 17 millions of acres; or more than the whole area in Great Britain and Ireland under corn crops, green

crops, grass and all other crops in 1870, excluding, of course, permanent pasture.

"These vast reserves of land are a trust which the State holds, not only for the growing inhabitants of the territories within which they lie, but also for the overcrowded population of the Provinces adjacent to them. In three districts of the Central Provinces, from 13 to 15 per cent of the people are immigrants, and, if we add the children born to them, the proportion would be much higher. The majority of such new-comers cultivate the soil as tenants-at-will. When the land-settlement was made, most of the old tenants received occupancy or proprietary rights; and almost all the rest of them have since acquired occupancy-rights under the twelve-years' rule. 'The residuum,' to quote the words of our late colleague, Mr. Charles Crosthwaite, when in charge of the Bill, 'consists chiefly of new men—to a large extent of men who have taken waste or abandoned lands since the settlement.' The number of these 'new men' has not been placed before the Council, and they seem to be dismissed as a less important class than the occupancy-tenants. But I find that the holdings of tenants-at-will have increased from under half-a-million to over 1½ millions between 1872 and 1882 in the Central Provinces, and that they now exceed all the holdings of the two superior classes of tenants put together. Instead of being an insignificant residuum they have become the most important class of tenants, both numerically and for the purposes of this Act, as their whole status will depend on the rights accorded to them by this Act. They are also the most important class in regard to the future development of the Central Provinces. For it is these 'new men,' as Mr. Crosthwaite calls them, who will chiefly extend cultivation, raise rents and increase the revenue. A paper before the Council shows that they already cultivate nearly one-half of the whole land returned as tenants' holdings in the Central Provinces.

"What provision does the Act make for the well-being of this useful and important class of 'new men'? In parts of Bengal the tenants-at-will are so overcrowded, that a Bill now before the Council provides for increasing the protection accorded to them, at the cost of curtailing rights hitherto enjoyed by the landlords. The economic necessities of the case justify such increased protection. But I think that the Bengal landholders may reasonably ask that Government, before curtailing their privileges, shall do everything in its power to meet those economic necessities by throwing open the land to new comers in adjacent territories like the Central Provinces, where the State still retains a large measure of the proprietary right. By facilitating communication by road and railway, the Government has done much; and the projected line from Lower Bengal into the heart of the Central Provinces will still further aid the distribution of the people. But the question still remains whether the Land Law offers sufficient inducements to new comers to settle in those Provinces, and secures to them an adequate protection in the fields which they cultivate, and which, in many cases, they have reclaimed.

"The present Bill, together with the papers before the Council, offers to this question an answer, in some respects satisfactory, but in other respects, I fear, the reverse. The new settler and the tenant-at-will at once enter, under the provisions of the Act, on certain clearly defined rights. In the first place, the new comer, or tenant-at-will, gets his land at the low rate of 13½ annas per acre. Indeed, the superabundance of land is still so great in the Central Provinces, that, as far as the rates show, the tenants-at-will practically pay as low a rent as the conditional occupancy and absolute occupancy-tenants, whose average rate is 12½ annas per acre. The old occupancy-tenants, however, usually hold the most favourably situated fields. Once settled on a holding, the new comer or tenant-at-will immediately acquires the five following rights under this Act. First, he must pay the rent agreed between himself and his landlord, but it requires a process at law for the landlord to eject him, or to raise the rent except with the tenant's consent. Second, if the tenant agrees to pay the enhanced rent demanded by the process of law, he is exempt from any further enhancement by judicial process for seven years. Third, if he declines to pay the enhanced rent and gives up his holding, he is

entitled to compensation for improvements, and to a compensation for disturbance equal to seven times the enhancement demanded on the rent. Fourth, subject to the above, his right to continue on his holding becomes, from the moment he enters on it, hereditary in his family, although not passing to collaterals. Finally, he has a right to purchase the status of an occupancy-tenant by the payment of $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the annual rent. As regards, therefore, the immediate rights of the new comer and the tenant-at-will, this Act makes a most liberal provision. It may fairly claim to have done away with tenants-at-will altogether, and to have raised them, in fact as well as in name, into the new class which it terms 'ordinary tenants.'

"But if we look beyond the immediate rights conferred to the future status created by the Bill for new comers and ordinary tenants, the prospect is not so satisfactory. Such tenants enter at once upon all the privileges which they will ever acquire under the Act, and the element of the growth of rights is altogether absent. But the superabundance of land affords an ample protection to such tenants in the meanwhile, apart from any legislative enactment; and the Bill makes no adequate provision for the time when the superabundance of land will have disappeared. So long as the economic relation of land and labour suffices to protect the new comer and the ordinary tenant, they have no need to resort to the Bill. When the present exceptional relations of land and labour in the Central Provinces shall have given place to competitive rents, the ordinary tenants will resort to the Bill in vain. For this Bill abolishes the chief safeguard which the ordinary tenant has enjoyed from time immemorial, not only in the Central Provinces, but in almost every part of India; namely, the growth of a right of occupancy accruing from the continued cultivation of the land.

"I am aware, my Lord, that, in raising the point which I now desire to bring before the Council, I may be charged with inconsistency. The Select Committee on this Bill has already presented several reports approving of the measure, and of that Select Committee I have the honour to be a member. The first report of the Committee suggested the abolition of the twelve-years' rule which conferred the right of occupancy, and I signed the report. But in that report we distinctly said that the majority of the Committee desired to reserve its opinion as to the expediency of the amendments proposed. I was absent on tour as President of the Education Commission when the Committee came to the consideration of those amendments, and presented its second report, dated the 6th September, 1882, approving of the proposal with regard to occupancy-rights. That report I did not sign, and, at the first meeting of the Committee which I subsequently attended, I brought the question of the twelve-years' rule before the members. I ascertained that the subject had been fully considered; and it would have been unsuitable to again raise a question upon which the Select Committee had made up its mind. I now desire to state, while acknowledging the many admirable provisions of the Bill, and while giving my support to the measure as a whole, the reasons which lead me to regret this particular feature of it.

"Until to-day, one-half of the tenants' holdings in the Central Provinces have been held by men who were in the process of acquiring occupancy-rights under the twelve-years' rule. After the passing of this Bill, those men will lose all further chance of acquiring such rights. The arguments which have led to this sudden change seem to me inadequate; and the privileges which the Bill substitutes for the growth of occupancy-rights seem to me insufficient. The arguments for putting an end to the growth of those rights, as disclosed by the papers before the Council, are two-fold. First, that the landholders of the Central Provinces, in order to prevent these rights accruing, harass their tenants by frequently shifting their holdings. Second, that a large amount of litigation is thereby involved, injurious alike to the landlord and the tenant. The result is, as summed up in the speech of the hon'ble the Legal Member this morning, to render the position of the ordinary tenant one of great insecurity. But the first of these two arguments is stated by Mr. Jones, now Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to be 'demonstrably unsound.' Mr. Jones points out in his letter, dated 18th September, 1880, that the protection clauses (in the Bill as it formerly stood) do not require that a tenant should cultivate the same

land. Under such protection clauses, the tenant's claim to occupancy-rights by twelve years' continuous cultivation may run—and it is proposed in Bengal that it shall run—so long as the tenant holds land in the same village or estate. I am aware that Mr. Jones has since accepted the Bill as a whole, but, as far as I have seen, he has not altered his opinion on this point. The demand for tenants is so great in the Central Provinces, and the present difference between the rate of rent paid by the ordinary tenant and the occupancy-tenant is so small, that, although a landlord might try to break the twelve years' continuous occupancy by shifting the holdings of his tenants upon his own estate, in very few cases would he drive a tenant off his property with a view to preventing the growth of occupancy-rights. Nor is combination between neighbouring landlords for that purpose possible on any considerable scale, in the present relation of land to labour in the Central Provinces. As a matter of fact, Mr. Crosthwaite admits that the twelve-years' rule has operated freely in those Provinces, and 'that the great mass of the tenants who were in existence at the settlement have acquired rights under the twelve-years' rule.' In support of the second argument, namely, excessive litigation, Mr. Crosthwaite, in his able memorandum of the 20th February, 1883, quotes the statistics of applications made to the Courts to eject tenants, and lays special stress on the increasing number of these applications during the past four years. I find that the average during the four years amounted to 2,839 applications, and that the number during 1880-81, the last year cited, was 2,780. Taking the highest of these figures and calculating it upon the 1,556,823 holdings by tenants-at-will in the Central Provinces, I find that the applications to eject averaged only one a year to 548 holdings by tenants-at-will. I do not think that this can be called excessive litigation. A large proportion of these tenants-at-will have acquired occupancy-rights or are approaching the acquisition of them. The obvious and simple way to test their occupancy-rights is by means of an application for ejectment, and I think that one such suit to every 548 holdings is a very cheap price to pay for the assertion of their rights. I am aware that in certain districts the average was higher. But in those districts the competition for land had become more severe, the value of occupancy-rights, if successfully maintained, had become greater to the tenant, and I think the increased litigation necessary to maintain those rights was a cheap price to pay for them. It is impossible to give land-rights without creating a necessity for asserting and defending those rights in the Courts of law. A third argument against the continuance of the twelve-years' rule was brought forward by the hon'ble the Legal Member in his speech this morning. If I caught the argument aright it amounts to this: The continuance of the twelve-years' rule would involve a settlement of rates, and a settlement of rates is a costly process to Government. But the general re-settlement of the Central Provinces is impending. In individual districts the period of the old settlement has expired, or will shortly run out. Until the re-settlement is effected in the ordinary course, the twelve-years' rule might continue to be carried out, as in Bengal, through the operation of the Court. I think, therefore, that the arguments brought forward for the abolition of the twelve-years' rule conferring occupancy-rights, are inadequate.

"The privileges conferred by the Bill in lieu of the acquisition of occupancy-rights by ordinary tenants seem to me equally insufficient. It is sometimes argued as if the twelve-years' rule was an arbitrary invention of Act X of 1859. As a matter of fact, the rule has existed in one form or another ever since the British Government began to concern itself about the rights of the people. What Act X did was to select, from among the various terms of years which had been current in different parts of the country, the single term of twelve years, and to make it applicable to all Provinces to which the law was extended. This term coincided with the period of limitation in suits on account of immoveable property, and it fairly applied to the older settled Provinces. But before any single term obtained the rigidity of law, there had been also other periods with the binding force of custom. More than sixty years ago Sir J. E. Colebrooke, in his Minute on Settlement, dated 12th July, 1820, proposed that an enactment should be passed 'declaring the resident tenants to be not removable as long as they continue to pay the same rent

which they have paid during the last five years.' Sir W. Sleeman in 1840 applied the five-years' period of continuous occupation as a test of occupancy-rights to parts of the Central Provinces which were then under the British Government. Mr. Charles Grant, in his paper now before the Council, dated the 13th September, 1873, stated 'that this rule retained its place in popular acceptance as late as 1855, and it was acted upon in the settlement of some parts of the Central Provinces.' The five-years' rule in favour of the tenant was made harder by Act X of 1859, requiring twelve years of continuous occupation. The twelve-years' rule in favour of the tenant is now to be altogether abolished in those Provinces, for reasons which, as I have shown, cannot be maintained. From this day the new-comers and ordinary tenants of the Central Provinces may bring the jungle under cultivation and reclaim the wastes, but their rights to the fruits of their labour will never increase (except by purchase) from the moment after they have entered on the land.

"I have admitted that the compensation given by the Bill to the tenants for taking away their growing right of occupancy is liberal, if we look only to the immediate results. But the more successful that compensation may be as an inducement to immigration in the present, the harder will be the lot of the people in the future. For, with the influx of cultivators, rent will rise, and the whole advantages conferred by this Bill seem to me to depend upon the present low rate of rent due to under-population. The Bill leaves the ordinary tenant in all time coming to make such a bargain as he can with the landlord: which means in India submission to whatever terms the landlord may impose. Once the increase of population has taken place, the only practical check upon rack-renting will be the seven years' compensation for disturbance. The compensation for improvements will be inoperative, for the Bill gives the first right of making improvements not to the ordinary tenants but to the landlord. Nor does the Bill protect the ordinary tenant who clings to his land and submits to a rise of rent, from an enhancement arising out of the improvements which he himself has made. The provision for the purchase of occupancy-rights by ordinary tenants will be little operative. Indeed, the framers of this provision admit that they do not expect it to be resorted to on any considerable scale. For, assuming, as the former draft of the Bill assumed, the maximum difference between occupancy and ordinary rates of rent to be 25 per cent., the sum which the ordinary tenant must pay for occupancy-rights would, at 12 per cent. interest per annum, exceed the maximum benefit in rent which he could gain by the transaction. It is doubtful whether the ordinary tenant could borrow at 12 per cent.

"The one real safeguard which the Bill gives is the compensation for disturbance equal to seven times the enhancement demanded. The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Bayley has told the Council this morning that, if the provision of compensation for disturbance fails, the ordinary tenant will be worse off than under the old state of things. Mr. Crosthwaite, when in charge of the Bill, admitted that compensation for disturbance was a new experiment in Indian legislation. I believe it is a new experiment in legislation in any country. The only precedent with which I am acquainted is the Irish Land Law. The experiment was first tried by the Irish Landlord and Tenant Act of 1870, and it did not succeed. The causes of its failure, so far as I have seen them stated, were due chiefly to the inadequacy and unsuitability of the scale. The Irish Land Law of 1881 has, therefore, amended and increased the scale. Whether even this higher scale will suffice to protect the tenant no man can yet say. But the higher scale found necessary to give compensation for disturbance a fair chance in Ireland is not seven times the enhancement claimed, but a sum not exceeding seven times the whole rent. This is applicable to rents of £30 or under, which would practically include all rents paid by ordinary tenants in the Central Provinces. That is to say, if an Irish tenant sitting at a rent of £10 refuses to agree to an enhancement of £1, and is ejected in consequence, his landlord has to pay him a sum not exceeding £70 as compensation for disturbance. The same man in the Central Provinces can receive as compensation only £7. I am aware that the competition for land is at present much less keen in the Central Provinces than in Ireland; but compensation for disturbance is intended to protect the tenant when the competition for land in the Central Provinces

has grown more intense. The contrast is equally great if the tenant submits to the enhancement. In Ireland, he would receive a statutory lease for 15 years at a rent fixed by a Court of law. At the end of that period the rent could only be raised upon cause shown by the landlord to the Court, in which case the tenant would get a fresh statutory lease for another term of 15 years, and so on for ever. The tenant in the Central Provinces has to submit to an enhanced rent, not as impartially fixed by a Court, but as demanded by his landlord and enforced by process of law. He receives protection from a further arbitrary enhancement by the same process for only for seven years, and at the end of the seven years he is entirely at the mercy of the landlord. This Bill substitutes for the old customary growth of occupancy-rights, which have existed from time immemorial in India, new legislative devices copied from the English law. But it deprives those devices of the stringency by which the English law renders them operative in favour of the tenant.

"I had hoped that the duty of stating these objections would have fallen to a member of the Council whose views would have carried the weight of greater experience than mine. My hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds, one of the chief authorities in Bengal on questions of land-administration, signed the third report of the Select Committee with much hesitation, as he was not satisfied that the interests of the tenants were sufficiently protected. He has now written to me that he intended, if the Bill had come before the Council in Calcutta, to oppose it on grounds similar to those which I have taken up. If your Lordship will allow me, I should like to read the following sentences from his letter:—

'In regard to the tenants who have not yet acquired the rights of occupancy, and the tenants who may take land hereafter, the provisions of the Bill are disastrous. They are resident cultivators, and, whether they have held for twelve years or not, they are entitled under the common law of India to the status of occupancy-riyats. But the Bill declares not only that they do not possess that status, but that they shall never acquire it. As to future tenants, the scheme is one of cottierism. Compensation for ejectment is quite a new experiment in India, and it may safely be said that it will be inefficacious. It is certain that the riyat will submit to any exaction rather than surrender his holding. The Bill will reduce the great mass of the population to the condition of rack-rented tenants.'

"I do not go so far as my hon'ble friend either in regard to the common law of India, which has not yet been so accurately ascertained as in my opinion to permit of generalisations from it, or in regard to the disastrous consequences which he anticipates from this Bill. I believe that the Act as a whole will prove beneficial both in respect to the amended procedure which it lays down, and by the clearly defined status which it provides for the two superior classes of tenants. But I think that the abolition of the growth of occupancy-rights under the twelve-years' rule is particularly unfortunate at present. It is of the utmost importance that population should be induced to move into the unoccupied lands of the Central Provinces. I have shown that such a movement has already begun, and the Government is doing what it can to assist the movement by facilities of communication. But to tell the men who come in and clear the forest and bring the land under tillage that, while by their labours the landlord's rent shall rise and the Government revenue increase, they themselves shall never acquire occupancy-rights except by purchase, that, indeed, they shall never obtain a single further right in the soil than that which they possess on the first day that they break up the land, seems equally opposed to Indian custom in the past and to economic expediency in the present. Before considering this aspect of the Bill, I examined the available evidence regarding the movements of the people. It is to such movements quite as much as to the legislation now impending in Bengal, that we must look for a permanent remedy for the poverty and over-population of the Gangetic provinces. The facts available are of a scanty character, as the census does not show the children born to immigrants. But they suffice to disclose the inexpediency of putting any check upon the acquisition of land-rights in sparsely peopled tracts. Since the census of 1872 a vast new population of cultivators has sprung up in the Central Provinces, all of whom have until to-day been acquiring occupancy-rights; but not one of whom will now be permitted to complete the

acquisition of those rights, as the interval since the last census does not amount to twelve complete years. During the same period, more than a million of new holdings by tenants-at-will appear on the returns. How many individual tenants are represented by these holdings the statistics do not show. But every one of this million of new holdings will be now excluded from the customary growth of occupancy-rights. What Mr. Crosthwaite calls the 'residuum' chiefly of new men, at one time comparatively insignificant, but who now occupy nearly one-half of the whole area of tenants' holdings in the Central Provinces, and who will hereafter form the chief source of increase in the cultivation of those Provinces, are from to-day for ever debarred from acquiring occupancy-rights. I think it is much to be regretted that the movements of the people have never formed the subject of a comprehensive enquiry by the Government of India. I believe that the facts elicited by such an enquiry would have prevented this mistake in an Act which, in other respects, has been carefully considered, and which will prove beneficial to the people.

"I am aware that your Lordship's Government had in this Bill to find a workable middle line between two extreme parties—between the partisans of the landlords and the tenants' friends. I acknowledge the fairness and the skill with which that line has been struck, excepting at one point—a point not of immediate urgency, although of great future importance. The increasing population in the Central Provinces is already making itself felt in two ways—by a rise of rent in some districts, and by a more intensive husbandry in others. The holdings of the two superior classes of tenants with occupancy-rights numbered just over a quarter of a million in 1872, with an average of 16 acres a-piece. They had increased to $1\frac{1}{2}$ million in 1882, with an average of under five acres. The holdings of the tenants-at-will were under half a million in 1872, with an average of ten acres. They now exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ million, with an average of three acres. During the last ten years, therefore, the tenants' holdings in the Central Provinces have increased more than four-fold in numbers, and have decreased to one-fifth of their previous average area. The time when the tenants-at-will must require protection is, therefore, not in the distant future. But for the Act which we are now about to pass, that protection would have been given under the customary twelve-years' rule of continuous occupation, and it was given in the earlier draft of the Bill. I believe that the protection thus accorded would have been in strict consonance with the teaching of the past and with the wants of the future. It would have been accorded without any injury to private proprietary rights, for the Government has not yet permitted such rights to fully consolidate themselves in the Central Provinces. The proprietary body is there a comparatively recent creation of British rule, and still holds its land subject to conditions which the Government may make in favour of the tenants-at-will at the next settlement. In this respect the Government had an opportunity to provide for the future of the cultivators of the Central Provinces without infringing on proprietary rights—an opportunity which it has long since lost in Bengal, and which it will no longer enjoy even in the Central Provinces when private proprietary rights have consolidated. The very increase of population which will render a greater degree of protection necessary for the tenants, will also render it more difficult for the legislature to grant such protection without injustice to the landlords. The recognition of the pre-existing twelve-years' rule of occupancy under the safeguards recommended by the present Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and set forth in the earlier draft of this Bill, would have got rid of that difficulty once and for ever. The rights of the cultivators would have grown with a natural and customary growth, as the necessity for such rights augmented. The problem which might at present have been so simple to deal with in the Central Provinces, has become complicated by private proprietary rights in Bengal. I therefore, equally with my hon'ble friend Mr. Quinton, enter a caveat against the arguments which I have used in regard to the Central Provinces being transferred, except with great caution and with many reservations, to the proposed Rent Bill for Bengal. I regret to observe a disposition in some of the papers before the Council to minimise this Bill as one intended only for the present, to refrain from seeking a basis for the tenants-at-will in the history of the past, and from attempting to forecast their necessities in the future. It was, therefore, with parti-

cular pleasure that I listened to the exhaustive retrospect in the speech of the hon'ble the Legal Member to-day. For land-legislation, if it is to be fair, must be based on the history of the past, and, if it is to be safe, it must take into consideration the economic changes impending in the future. For the future will assuredly arrive and bring with it the consequences of the present. Those consequences, if unchecked in the Central Provinces, will in time produce a population of small tenants holding at competitive rents. I sincerely hope that those consequences will be checked, and I think the Government of India may be safely trusted to devise the means. For the great measures of land-legislation, with which your Lordship's name will for ever be associated, are in reality measures for the protection of the peasant. This Bill gives ample security to the cultivator so long as the population continues sparse; and I hope that additional safeguards will be provided as the population increases."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I should like to make one or two observations on the remarks which have fallen from my hon'ble friend Mr. Hunter. I listened with feelings of regret to a great portion of that speech, because I felt it was a very powerful argument against the provisions of this Bill, and I began to fear that the Bill might be open to the objections which he was urging against it. But I confess I was somewhat comforted by the last sentence of his speech, in which he said that this Bill made ample provision for the right of the cultivators so long as the population was sparse. That, however, is really all that the Bill professes to do. Certainly it was all I thought that the Bill would do. It appears to me that, in dealing with this very difficult question of the relations between landlord and tenant, what we have to do is to treat it with reference to the varying conditions of different parts of India as they come before us when we undertake legislation. I feel strongly that legislation which might be wise for one province with a thin population might be altogether inadequate to provide proper securities for the cultivators of the soil in the more thickly populated districts of India.

"In preparing the Bill, the object of its framers has been to deal with the circumstances of the province at the present time. It is undesirable to interfere more than may be necessary in the relations between landlord and tenant, because such interference is always a delicate matter. I am not, however, one of those who object to interference of that kind when necessary, but I think it wise in undertaking such interference to pay careful regard to the agricultural arrangements of each district, and I am not at all inclined to attempt to force one uniform system upon all parts of the country.

"My friend Mr. Hunter spoke of the case of Ireland. He said that some of the proposals in this Bill were borrowed from Bills passed in respect of Ireland, and that they were even less extended in their scope than the proposals contained in the Irish Land Act of 1870, which have been proved to be inadequate. My answer to that objection is this. In Ireland you have a much more keen competition for land than at present exists in the Central Provinces. What may be inadequate in Ireland may not be inadequate in the present circumstances of the Central Provinces. It is very possible that this measure may not afford sufficient protection for the rights of ordinary tenants in the Central Provinces if their circumstances should change. But if they do change, it will be the duty of the Government of India to consider what legislative arrangements will be necessary to meet their altered condition. What we have endeavoured to do now is to provide for these circumstances as we find them, and to have recourse to the minimum of interference in the arrangements between landlord and tenant, which appear to us to be sufficient to give the cultivators of the soil in those Provinces due protection against exorbitant enhancement of rent and arbitrary eviction. It is my hope that this measure will be effectual for that purpose; but this remains to be seen. Ten or twenty years hence it is possible that these arrangements may be found inadequate, and, should that be the case, it will be for the Government of that day to apply a remedy.

"I confess, with respect to the twelve-years' rule, that I cannot speak of it with the amount of satisfaction with which it has been spoken of by my hon'ble friend Mr. Hunter. I share strongly the opinion expressed in an able paper on

the Bengal rent question by my friend Mr. Justice Cunningham, who brings forward there, very clearly and plainly, the objections which lie against any system which makes the acquirement of occupancy-rights dependent on the efflux of a fixed and determined period of time. All the evidence goes to show that that system is open to objection, and it is very undesirable that it should be allowed to grow up. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Hunter argues that the evils resulting from it have not yet sprung up in the Central Provinces; but there is evidence to show that they are already appearing there as the population increases; and it seems to me that it was advisable to put a stop to them now, rather than to wait till we have to encounter hereafter those difficulties which now meet us in Bengal. I yield to no man in the desire to protect the just rights of tenants, and I hope and believe that this Bill will operate to strengthen the position of the cultivating tenants of the Central Provinces. The Bill is not intended, as has been justly remarked by the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton, as a precedent to be followed in other provinces the condition of which is very different, but it is a measure applicable to the circumstances of the day in the Central Provinces; and, if hereafter it should require amendment, I have no doubt that the Government of India will know how to deal with any fresh circumstances which may arise."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876. He said that the object of the Bill was to amend the Native Passenger Ships Act, VIII of 1876, with a view to provide for the better regulation of the pilgrim-traffic between British India and Arabia. This traffic had formed the subject of correspondence between the Secretary of State, the Government of India and the various Local maritime Governments in India. A careful consideration had brought the Government to the conclusion that the importance of the pilgrim-traffic made its detailed regulation imperative, and that, to secure uniformity of procedure, and thereby avoid the friction which must inevitably follow divergence between rules separately framed by different States, it was desirable that on all the more important points a common understanding should be come to among the Governments who were chiefly interested in the proper management of that traffic. The establishment of a practical coincidence between the general provisions of the local Turkish regulations and those of the law of India could only be effected by diplomatic correspondence between the British and Turkish Governments. But, since experience had shown that the provisions of the Indian law as it at present stood were insufficient to meet the peculiar exigencies of this traffic, and that in some respects they required revision, it seemed desirable, before attempting to bring about an assimilation of the British and Turkish laws, to make such amendments of our own law as were necessary to put it in a satisfactory state.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Calcutta Gazette* and the *British Burma Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

RANGOON STREET TRAMWAYS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize the making, and to regulate the working, of Street Tramways in Rangoon. He said that the Municipal Committee of Rangoon had entered into an agreement with Mr. J. W. Darwood by which they conferred upon him the exclusive right to construct and work public tramways within the limits of the municipality. The sanction of the Chief Commissioner had been obtained,

but legislation was necessary both for the purpose of giving the requisite powers for interference with the streets and for the purpose of regulating the use of the tramways.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the *British Burma Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CATTLE-TRESPASS ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871. He said that, by the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act passed at the beginning of this year, provision was made for transferring to the local authorities constituted under that Act some of the functions which, under the law as laid down in the Cattle-trespass Act, must be performed by the Magistrate of the district or the local officers, and also for crediting the surplus sale-proceeds of impounded cattle to the local fund. Provisions for the same purpose had been introduced both into the Bill which had been introduced at the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for amending the system of local self-government in that province, and also into the Bills now pending before this Council for local self-government in the Panjab and the North-Western Provinces. There was no difficulty about these provisions so far as they were contained in the latter Bills, but doubts had been entertained whether, inasmuch as these provisions amounted to an amendment of the Cattle-trespass Act, their enactment would not be beyond the competency of a local legislature such as that of Bengal. Under these circumstances, the best course to adopt would be to make the Act more elastic by enabling Local Governments to make the requisite changes by executive order.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, the *Bombay Government Gazette* and the *Calcutta Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PROTECTION OF INVENTIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the protection of inventions exhibited in the Exhibitions of India. He said that this Bill had been prepared in view of the forthcoming Exhibition to be held at Calcutta next cold season. It had been brought to the notice of Government that the want of some such protection might probably deter inventors of important inventions from sending them, and thus prevent the exhibition of some interesting exhibits. The effect of the Bill, if it became law, would be that, if an inventor exhibiting his invention applied, within six months from the opening of the Exhibition, for leave to file a specification, the circumstance of the invention having been publicly used after the opening of the Exhibition would not affect his rights. The Bill was based on an English Statute which had been passed for a similar purpose, and the differences between the present Bill and the English Act were mainly to be explained by reference to the differences between the English and Indian Patent Acts.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. QUINTON moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Barkley be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills:—

Bill to provide for the constitution of Local Boards in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Bill to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT moved that the Hon'ble Mr. QUINTON be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to loans of money for agricultural improvements.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 27th June, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,

SIMLA;
The 6th July, 1883. }

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 27th June, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. O. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. QUINTON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to loans of money for agricultural improvements.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT moved that the Bill to amend the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

RANGOON STREET TRAMWAYS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT also moved that the Bill to authorize the making, and to regulate the working, of Street Tramways in Rangoon be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Hope, Hunter and Quinton and the Mover, with instruction to report in one month.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CATTLE-TRESPASS ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT also moved that the Bill to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, the Hon'ble Messrs. Quinton and Barkley and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PROTECTION OF INVENTIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT also moved that the Bill for the protection of inventions exhibited in the Exhibitions of India be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Barkley and the Mover, with instruction to report in seven weeks. He said:—

"My Lord, I observed last week that this Bill was based on an English Statute. The Council are perhaps aware that a Bill to consolidate with amendments the Patent Law is now before Parliament; and I observe that a clause of that Bill, which purports to reproduce the Statute to which I have referred, contains a proviso which appears to me to be new, and which requires the exhibitor (in order that he may get the benefit of it) to give previous notice of his intention to exhibit. I mention this detail, as it may possibly be thought desirable to introduce a similar condition into the Indian Bill."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 11th July, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,

SIMLA;
The 5th July, 1883.

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 3rd JULY 1888.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Heavy rain has fallen at Cuttack, Moulnain, and Akyab; elsewhere in Burma, Assam, and Bengal, the rain has been lighter than in the previous week, but sufficient for present needs. Abundant rain and favourable weather are reported from the Central Provinces, and the monsoon current seems to have partially reached the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, though the rainfall has as yet been slight and insufficient. According to latest reports westerly winds prevail. In Central and Southern India more or less rain has fallen everywhere; in the Southern Mahratta Country, in Mysore, and parts of Rajputana a further supply is much needed; elsewhere it has been generally sufficient, while unprecedented floods are reported from Surat.

In Sind the dry weather of previous weeks has disappeared; a moderate quantity of rain has fallen and more is expected, but the rivers are unusually low.

Agricultural operations are in active progress throughout India, and, except in the tracts already mentioned as in need of more rain, prospects so far are favourable. Harvesting continues in Madras, and the standing crops in that Presidency and Mysore are in good condition. Rice is being sown and transplanted in Assam and Bengal, and in the latter province jute, sugarcane, and indigo are thriving wherever they have not been injured by floods.

Locusts are still prevalent in Bombay, but appear to be disappearing from Rajputana. Cattle-disease exists in most provinces, but is at present severe only in parts of Burma.

Prices are variable, with a downward tendency wherever good rain has fallen.

Cholera still rages in Poona and Ahmednagar, elsewhere it is on the decrease; but fever is prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 4th)		
Bellary ...	42 (average of six stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, yield average.
Kurnool ...	2.25 (average of nine stations).	Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	8.19 (average of sixteen stations).	Two cases of cholera.
Kistna ...	2.49 (average of twelve stations).	Small-pox abating.
Chingelput (Madras) ...	8 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops good where water available; harvest <i>kar</i> , paddy, &c., yield half; small-pox, cholera, and cattle-disease in parts.
Coinabatore ...	60 (average of three stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest <i>cholam</i> and <i>cumbho</i> in parts, outturn above average; fever and cholera in parts.
Tanjore ...	3 (average of four stations).	Standing crops generally good; 28 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	.....	Standing crops fair, except in one taluk; harvest dry crops in parts; fever slight in parts of one taluk.
Malabar ...	8.34 (average of fourteen stations).	First crop progressing in all taluks; small-pox slight in nine taluks; fever and cattle-disease in parts, latter slight.
Travancore ...	1.322	Paddy plants in good condition; fever prevails. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects good.
Bombay—(July 4th)		
Kurrachee ...	Good showers of rain in Kurrachee—63 in Friday and Sunday.	More rain threatening; 1 fresh case of small-pox in Kurrachee on 27th, 2 remaining sick; disease also in few villages in districts, 19 fresh cases, 1 death, 20 remaining sick; fever in six talukas; river at Kotri on 2nd 12 feet, against 15 feet 6 inches last year; damage anticipated to crops in Tutta from lowness of river; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 26, 32 and 36 lbs., in Manjhand 28, 32 and 44, in Sakro 16, 30 and 44, and in Mirpur Botoro 22, 30 and 34 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in six talukas—average fall 1.36.	Lowness of river has caused anxiety; small-pox in four, fever in two, and cattle-disease in three talukas; wheat 25, <i>bajri</i> 39, <i>juari</i> 46, red rice 24, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednabad ...	1.36	Total rainfall 5.42; sowing commenced; wheat 28 and <i>bajri</i> 29½ lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	8.24	Total rainfall 10.89; public health good; sowing operations commenced everywhere, except in Amroli, where rain is wanted; transplantation of rice commenced in a few places of Nasari; <i>bajri</i> 26½ to 27½ lbs. and rice 23½ lbs. per British rupee.
Surat ...	.....	Total rainfall about 22½; heavy and unprecedented floods in Surat.
Nasik ...	Good rain everywhere	Small-pox in Sinnar; cholera abating, 86 deaths reported; transplanting of rice and <i>nagli</i> and sowing of <i>ard</i> and <i>mung</i> nearly completed; locusts in most talukas damaging rice and <i>nagli</i> plants; wheat 26 <i>bajri</i> 28, and rice 22 lbs. per rupee.

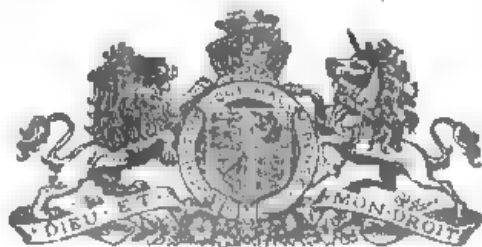
Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain every day; total of week 3.06.	Total rainfall to date 14.80, being 8.42 below average; abnormal temperature from 2° cool to 1° warm; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind gradually backed from north-west on 1st to south on 3rd; gale on 3rd, thunderstorm on 29th.
Poona	Maximum .66 at Kharkala; minimum .00 at Blinathuri.	Slight damage to young crops by locusts in Ellwani taluka; cholera cases 1,107, fatal 422; <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>juari</i> 44 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 32 and <i>juari</i> 39 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	2.43 in Akola; 1.45 in Kopargao; 1.16 in Nagar; 1.00 in Nowasa; 1.05 in Sanganner; slight in all others.	Sowing of <i>khari</i> in progress in Shrigonda, Rahuri, Karjat, and Jamkhed; cholera in all talukas, 1,006 attacks and 817 deaths; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 51 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 33 lbs. in Akola; <i>juari</i> —65 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 36 lbs. in Akola.
Sholapur	1.74	Total rainfall 12.58; <i>khari</i> sowings in progress; <i>juari</i> 58 and <i>bajri</i> 51 lbs. per rupee; cholera cases 94, deaths 35.
Dharwar	Rain at all stations, except Ron—maximum Dhangal, 4.26; very slight in eastern talukas.	Standing young rice and sugarcane crops fair in Navalgund and Gadag talukas; sowing retarded for want of rain, and in Nargund petta, Hanzal, and Karajgi by excess of rain, elsewhere <i>ragi</i> and <i>juari</i> sowings in progress where field had been already prepared; public health good; scarcity of drinking-water in some villages of Nargund petta continues; <i>juari</i> 57 and rice 31 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	Karwar, 7.58; Kunipia, 13.06; Sirsi, 6.57; Haldol, 2.31.	Transplanting and weeding continue, also sowing in some places; rice plants, sugarcane, and garden crops healthy; rainfall favourable; small-pox in coast talukas; slight fever throughout the district; common rice in Karwar 12 seers 2 chittacks per rupee, in district average 14 seers per rupee.
Rajkot	Heavy rain night of 3rd 8.88.	Total rainfall 10.00; weather cloudy, high wind blowing; cholera in six villages of Nawanganur, Und, and two other places; general health good; <i>bajri</i> 28 and <i>juari</i> 34 lbs. per rupee.
General Remarks. —Rain throughout the Presidency and Sind, but urgently wanted in parts of Southern Mahratta Country, where sowing is retarded in consequence, river also low in Sind; sowing in general progress; locusts in Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Khondesh, Tanna, and Ratnagiri; cholera in most Deccan districts, Kaladgi, and Tanna; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in a few places.		
Bengal—(July 4th)		
Chittagong	7.42	Weather seasonable; transplanting of <i>aus</i> and sowing of <i>aman</i> going on; prospects fair; prices steady; fever and cattle-disease bad in Cox's bazar; cholera not yet abated.
Dacca	2.40	<i>Aman</i> paddy and <i>aus</i> being sown in one station owing to sudden rise of water; crops on low lands in Nawabganj under water; jute destroyed to a certain extent by worms in the said station; <i>aus</i> rice being harvested.
24 Pargunnahs (Calcutta)	2.68	Prospects of early and <i>aman</i> crops good; early crops doing well; transplanting of <i>aman</i> paddy going on in parts of the district, and high lands being prepared for the crop; price of common rice stationary; public health good.
Moorshedabad	2.27	Prospects of crops favourable; <i>bhadoi</i> crops thriving well; sowing of <i>aman</i> paddy still continues; public health on the whole good.
Rajshahya	.49; slight rain	State of crops good; <i>rai</i> an average crop.
Burdwan	2.36	Ploughing for <i>aman</i> paddy going on; more rain wanted for transplanting in Cutwa and Cutwa sub-divisions, elsewhere rainfall sufficient and transplanting in progress; public health fair.
Rangpore	.22	Prospects of crops good; transplanting of <i>aman</i> paddy begun; <i>kaon</i> and <i>cheena</i> millets being reaped; cholera still somewhat prevalent in some parts of the district.
Bhagalpur	.30	Prospects good except in Muddehpurah, where floods have damaged the young paddy; fresh seed being sown; health good.
Purneah	.44	Paddy and indigo much improved; prices of food-grains stationary; public health fair; rivers falling.
Patna	1.62	Prospects of standing crops good; ploughing and sowing going on; <i>makai</i> has germinated in some places; cholera reported from Barh and Behar sub-divisions.
Darbhanga	1.37	Weather hot, cloudy, and showery; sowing of <i>bhadoi</i> and paddy crops and transplanting of paddy progressing; prices rising slightly; cholera almost disappeared; health good.
Hazaribagh	1.14	Weather warm and cloudy; sowing of <i>bhadoi</i> and early rice continue; public health good.
Cuttack	12.06; weather rainy	Rivers risen but falling to-day 3rd; sowing finished; plants coming up; prices stationary; public health generally good.
General Remarks. —There has been generally seasonable rain during the week; agricultural prospects are favourable, save in a few localities where crops on low lands have suffered from excessive rain and floods; early rice and jute are doing well and ploughing and sowing of <i>aman</i> rice are in full progress; in some places transplanting of <i>aman</i> seedlings has commenced; in Behar and elsewhere <i>bhadoi</i> sowings are being vigorously pushed on; sugarcane is thriving well and indigo prospects are fair; sesamum and <i>cheena</i> and <i>kaon</i> millets are being reaped, early rice is also being reaped in a few districts; public health generally fair, though cholera still lingers in some districts, and fever is reported from a few.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Bonares (July 3rd)	3; Chandansi, 1.1	Some <i>kharij</i> crops sown; no sickness of men or cattle; prices steady.
Alkhalabad (" 4th)	1.0 in four tahsils	Weather sultry, more rain wanted; cholera slightly on the increase; prices steady.
Gorakhpur (" 2nd)	2.2	Sky cloudy; <i>kharij</i> sowings in progress; some small-pox, but no cases of cholera; prices steady.
Jhansi (" ")	1.8; Mau, 1.5; Moth, .6; Giarotha, 2.4.	Weather cloudy and stormy; ploughing and manuring in progress; prices rising; health good; no cattle-disease.
Agra (" 3rd)	2 to 1.5 in six parganas.	Fever in two and small-pox in four parganas; sporadic cholera in five parganas; prices steady.
Bareilly (" ")	1.5 average	Weather cooler; rains commenced on 30th ultimo; ploughing begun; prices almost stationary; health remains good.
Meerut (" ")	8.0 to 3.0 average on 30th ultimo.	Since then weather clear and hot; health good; prices stationary.
Kanmann	Slight rain	Rains not set in; crops doing well; health good; cattle-disease still prevalent; prices unchanged.
Lucknow (July 3rd)	0; Malinabad, 2.7; Mohanulganj, 3.5.	Weather cool and cloudy; <i>kharij</i> sowings in progress; prices steady; slight cholera in the city and small-pox prevalent in the Mahona pargana.
Partalgarh (" ")	Rain fairly general; slight in Kunda and Patti tahsils; being only .10.	A slight rise in prices; <i>kharij</i> crops being sown here and there; general health good.
Sitapur (" ")	.8 average	More rain now required; ploughing progressing slowly; sugar-cane healthy.
Fyzabad (" ")	No rain	Sowing of <i>kharij</i> crops commenced; cattle-disease in part of district; health good.
Rae Bareilly (" 2nd)	Sadr, .8 and .6	Weather cloudy, wind easterly; cholera abating; prices stationary.
Cawnpore (" ")	Average fall in eight parganas 1.1.	Ploughing general and sowing progressing in places; a few cases of cholera reported in two parganas and city; prices slightly risen.
Farukhabad (" 3rd)	Rain throughout district, varying from .7 to 1.8.	Sky clear since the rain fell; wind continues east; health of people fair.
General Remarks. —Rain has fallen in all reporting districts except Fyzabad, but the fall has generally been slight, much the heaviest fall was 8.0 in Meerut; ploughing and sowing for the <i>kharij</i> continue, but more rain is required in some districts; cholera is reported from five districts; prices are rising in places, but are as a rule stationary.		
Punjab—(July 3rd)		
Delhi	9.20	Health fair; prices stationary.
Hissar	...	No report received.
Umballa	.30	Health fair; <i>kharij</i> ploughing in progress; prices stationary.
Jullundur	.40	Health good; prices steady.
Amritsar	.40	Health good; slight fall in prices.
Sialkot	2.10	Health good; prices steady.
Ferozepore	No rain	Health good; <i>kharij</i> ploughing in progress; prices fluctuating.
Lahore	1.50	Health good; prices steady.
Rawalpindi	Nearly .20	Health good; prices falling.
Mooltan	.10	Health good; <i>kharij</i> sowings continue; prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan	.70	Health good; <i>rabi</i> harvesting nearly completed; prices stationary.
Peshawar	.80	Health good; prices stationary.
General Remarks. —Rain has fallen in nearly every district; health generally good; <i>rabi</i> harvesting nearly completed; <i>kharij</i> sowings in progress in most districts.		
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (July 4th)	6.39	Weather rainy; cotton sowings progressing; cholera slight; price of <i>juari</i> fallen.
Jubbulpore	5.44	Weather wet and cold; sowings in progress; small-pox lingering; prices stationary.
Saugor	2.87	Weather seasonable; cotton and other sowings general; prices steady; health good.
Seoni (July 3rd)	7.99; heavy showers on 30th June and 1st July.	Sowings progressing; 21 deaths from cholera; price of wheat slightly fallen; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	2.71	Weather rainy and cloudy, occasionally with high winds; small-pox in places; cholera 9 cases; sowings continued; wheat 13 and rice 30 seers per rupee.
Khandwa	4.60	Weather cloudy; sowings nearly completed; 14 deaths from cholera; wheat 14, <i>juari</i> 18, and rice 15 seers per rupee.
Raipur	7.83	Prospects good; prices stationary.
Souabulpar (June 28th)	7.2	Weather very favourable; sowings continue; sugarcane greatly injured by hot weather; health good; prices rising.
General Remarks. —Weather very favourable; rain general; sowings continue; cholera severe in Wardha; prices steady.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—		
(June 27th)		
Akyab	13.34	Total up to date 51.11; public health good; cattle-disease in four townships, severe in two; health of plough cattle good, except in two townships; ploughing in progress in Myingoung, about 41,000 acres ploughed, no reports from other townships; wages of ploughing labour from 20 to 34 baskets per man per season.
Rangoon	3.55	Total up to date 21.55; 2 fatal cases of small-pox, otherwise public health good; prices of paddy from Rs. 88 to Rs. 89 per 100 baskets.
Bassein	2.43	Total up to date 22.53; 1 death from cholera in Laymyethna township, otherwise public health good; 11 deaths of cattle in Laymyethna, 15 in Thaboung, 2 in Yaygyee and 53 in Kyonopyaw townships; ploughing begun in different parts of district.
Prome	3.27	Total up to date 16.27; public health good; cattle-disease in Shway-lay and Mahthanaw townships; ploughing has commenced.
Amherst (Moulmein)	3.85	Total 41.50; public health in Moulmein and district good; cattle-disease slight in Yaylaming, Amherst, and Martaban townships; severe in Halongyoon and Halaingbweh townships; about 30 per cent. fields ploughed in Amherst district, about 120 acres ploughed during week in Moulmein; ploughing and sowing progressing in Moulmein; health of plough cattle good; sowing partial in Amherst district.
Toungoo	2.15	Total up to date 20.54; 1 death from small-pox in town, otherwise public health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Public health good; rainfall pretty uniform; cattle-disease not on the increase and only sharp in parts of Amherst; price of paddy fairly steady; ploughing general; sowings broadcast and in nurseries here and there.
British Burma—		
(July 4th)		
Akyab	15.13	Total up to date 60.24; 4 deaths from small-pox in Koladan, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in four townships, severe in two townships; health of plough cattle good, except in two townships; ploughing in progress, about 112,841 acres ploughed in four townships; ploughing wages 15 baskets lowest, 40 baskets highest.
Rangoon	3.96	Total up to date 25.54; 1 fatal case of small-pox, otherwise public health good; price of paddy from Rs. 88 to Rs. 90 per 100 baskets.
Bassein	6.76	Total up to date 29.29; 1 death from cholera in town, otherwise public health good; 42 deaths of cattle in Yaygyee and 105 in Kyonopyaw townships; ploughing progressing.
Prome	2.17	Total up to date 18.44; public health good; slight cattle-disease in Shwaylay and Mahthanaw townships; ploughing operations being carried on all over district.
Amherst (Moulmein)	13.42	Total up to date 55.01; public health good; cattle-disease slight in Yaylaming, severe in Amherst and Halaingbweh townships; in Amherst district ploughing progressing, about 35 per cent. fields ploughed; health of plough cattle good; sowings progressing, about 6 per cent. fields sown in Moulmein districts; ploughing and sowing progressing, about 10 acres ploughed during week.
Toungoo	3.27	Total up to date 23.01; public health good; 8 deaths of cattle in Tagaya township; ploughing just commenced, about 700 acres ploughed; health of plough cattle good; price of paddy from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 per 100 baskets. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Public health generally satisfactory; cattle-disease unimportant except in parts of Akyab, Pegu, and Amherst districts, where it is severe; ploughing and sowing operations progressing; weather reasonable.
Assam—(July 4th)		
Gauhati	10 for week ending 30th ultimo.	Weather very hot; fever and cattle-disease still prevalent in the interior; river subsiding; reaping of <i>aha</i> paddy commenced; public health indifferent.
Sylhet	2.38	Crop prospects improved in tracts flooded lately, elsewhere good.
Cachar	1.16	Weather intensely hot; cultivation for <i>sali</i> and transplanting <i>asa</i> and sowing <i>asa</i> crops continue; common rice 16 annas per rupee; small-pox has again disappeared, 4 deaths reported from Katigorah and 12 from Lakhimpur.
Dibrugarh	1.00	Weather very hot; transplanting of <i>sali dhan</i> commenced; cattle-disease reported from North Lakhimpur sub-division; public health improved.
Mysore and Coorg—		
(July 4th)		
Bangalore	18	Rain much needed throughout the district for agricultural operations; pasturage insufficient in some taluks; standing crops in good condition; public health generally good.
Mysore	Slight rain in the taluks.	Standing crops in good condition, but need rain in some parts; prospects and public health good.
McGowan	6.60	Vigilances on coffee estates being supplied by seedlings; paddy and <i>ragi</i> crops a few ground; slight rise in prices of food-grains; public health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Good rainfall at Shimoga and in the Kader districts, light rain in other districts; standing crops and public health generally good; prospects favourable; average ruling prices—rice 13, <i>ragi</i> 33, and horse-grain 34 annas per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad— (July 4th)		
Amrāoti ...	9.35	Kharif sowings progressing; wheat, 16 and jvari 18 annas per rupee.
Akola ...	1.20	Kharif sowings in progress.
Hyderabad ...	.....	No report received.
Central India States— (July 4th)		
Indore ...	2.61	Weather reasonable; agricultural prospects favourable; prices falling; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.86	Health good; weather cool and cloudy.
Sutna ...	3.36	Rain not yet general; weather warm; health good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Nemuch ...	3.53	Weather reasonable; public health good.
Goona ...	3.54	Weather cloudy; health good; wheat 24 annas 8 chittacks per rupee; ploughing commenced.
Sohore ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	4.4	Weather reasonable; prospects and health good.
Sohore ...	2.94	Weather cloudy; crops and public health good.
Nowgong ...	2.44	Ploughing and kharif sowings commenced; weather reasonable; cholera and small-pox appeared towards north; prices steady.
Bhopawar ...	2.8	Health good; prices stationary; weather rainy; no sun for two days.
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 4th)	8.27	Heavy clouds and high winds during week, apparently regular monsoon has set in.
Sirohi (" 1st)	Occasional rain; 1.06	Fair supply in tanks and wells; health good; sowing for kharif begun; weather cloudy at times and oppressively hot.
Marwar (June 29th)	.22	Tanks all empty, water obtained from wells with difficulty; health good; absence of rain retards growth of crops; sky overcast; prices rising.
Meywar (July 1st)	.86	Tanks and wells fair; health very good; crop prospects good.
Haroti (June 30th)	Dooli, 2.31; Tonk, 2.07	Weather cloudy, wind high; health good; prices firm.
Jhalawar (" 29th)	4.37	Locusts still reported in one district; ploughing in progress.
Ajmere (July 3rd)	.62	Weather cloudy; Indian-corn sown; health good.
Jeypore (" ")	1.30	Weather preparing for rabi sowings; some cholera cases at capital and districts; prices stationary.
Bharatpur	.....	No report received.
Udaipur (July 3rd)	Average, 1.25	Cholera in four taluils.
Nepal—(June 28th)		
Katmandu ...	3.90	Prospects good; showery and close weather.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 28.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 14. 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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DEPARTMENT OF FIN

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cotton-seed, Jowar), <i>Euphorbia Sorghum</i> .			Sesamum (Soyabean), <i>Pongolonia Spectata</i> .		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.
Bombay	10 5	10 5	11 13	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	17 13	22 13	22 13	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tringapattam	13 8	12 6	10 8	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 0	11 5	11 5	11 5	24 13	24 13	15 22	15 22	13 21	13 21
Godavary.	10 13	10 13	11 11	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	13 14	14 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	0 29	0 29	...	...
Kistna	9 5	8 13	14 11	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 2	14 11	14 11	18 6	20 3	20 3	33 10	...	...	...
Nellore	5 18	7 3	14 6	...	...	...	11 14	11 13	15 13	13 0	16 0	18 0	20 3	20 3	33 10	...	...	...
Cuddapah	14 11	14 11	14 11	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	13 5	14 2	23 6	23 6	6 31	14 30	6 30	6 30
Anantapur	13 6	13 6	14 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 0	12 6	12 6	13 8	30 14	30 14	14 33	0 30	2 13	2 13
Bellary	17 5	18 3	17 5	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	35 0	35 0	3 30	14 29	3 30	3 30
Burnool	13 5	15 3	14 10	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 10	11 13	11 13	11 6	32 14	32 14	3 27	6 40	0 27	0 27
Madras	11 5	11 5	11 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 3	15 2	15 2	15 5	21 10	21 10	10 23	0 25	2 28	2 28
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	15 6	15 6	16 8	16 8	16 10	...	...	...	31 2	2 21	2 21
North Arcot	9 11	9 11	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 6	15 14	17 14	17 14	16 14	39 2	39 2	2 32	13 23	0 28	0 30
South Arcot	10 8	10 14	10 2	...	...	...	16 2	16 8	15 3	17 2	17 2	10 3	...	...	...	30 3	13 28	3 27
Tanjore	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	17 6	17 6	18 5	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	8 1	...	14 31	14 31
Trichinopoly	10 10	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	15 13	16 5	16 5	14 5	33 6	33 6	6 29	3 22	8 30	8 27
Madras	12 8	13 5	12 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 13	16 6	17 10	17 10	2 16	...	...	...	23 0	8 30	8 27
Tinnevely	9 14	9 14	9 8	...	...	...	16 5	16 13	16 6	17 10	17 10	2 16	...	...	...	23 0	8 30	8 27
Colombatore	13 14	14 13	12 5	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 6	14 14	14 14	15 6	27 0	27 0	2 23	11 27	0 27	0 35
Nilgiris	10 10	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	9 10	12 0	12 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	0 18	8 21	0 21	0 18
Salem	14 6	13 10	12 11	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	29 2	29 2	14 27	6 28	8 21	10 22
South Canara	8 3	9 0	8 10	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	11 13	12 3	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mainbar	8 10	9 0	7 3	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	15 0	15 13	15 13	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	10 9	10 8	10 4	23 11	23 5	15 14	8 2	7 8	7 10	12 6	13 1	12 18	18 15	18 14	14 13	7 15	1 16	15 15
Almudabad	12 0	11 8	13 8	20 0	17 0	...	7 8	8 0	8 8	12 6	13 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	8 17	0 16	0 16	0 14
Kara	11 7	11 7	11 7	21 5	21 5	20 0	9 11	9 11	9 2	16 0	14 4	14 0	17 12	17 12	13 16	0 14	14 14	4 14
Burat	11 6	11 6	12 8	12 7	12 6	5 8	7 9	7 9	7 7	8 7	7 8	8 5	19 1	19 1	1 16	9 14	3 14	3 11
Breach	12 4	12 10	12 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 14	9 6	11 7	13 7	7 12	16 0	17 0	9 16	0 13	14 14	1 15
Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	9 8	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 10	18 10	10 18	0 15	0 15	0 15
Colaba (Alibag)	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Almudabad (Mumbai)	14 0	15 12	14 9	...	...	...	8 1	8 0	7 4	12 10	12 10	10 15	16 0	18 0	9 23	13 14	4 16	0 18
Kash	14 4	14 4	15 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	7 0	13 6	13 6	12 0	22 6	22 6	6 1	15 8	5 31	5 31
Almudabad	18 2	13 2	14 11	...	...	...	9 8	9 3	10 2	13 2	12 0	13 13	21 14	21 14	14 28	0 16	12 17	3 23
Poon	12 10	12 10	12 10	0 4	0 4	...	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 10	11 0	13 4	19 0	19 0	7 31	12 16	2 12	2 12
Cholapur	14 8	14 8	13 2	...	...	...	10 15	10 7	10 15	11 5	11 5	11 5	25 14	25 14	13 31	8 23	12 23	7 23
Katolgi (Bagalkot)	18 12	20 0	20 12	17 0	17 8	15 0	8 12	6 12	6 8	10 12	12 0	9 0	16 5	16 5	6 35	5 15	8 15	8 22
Katolgi	12 1	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 11	11 7	11 7	11 7	16 5	16 5	6 35	5 15	8 15	8 22
Belgaum	18 0	18 13	19 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	10 8	11 10	10 0	11 0	12 2	11 0	18 0	18 0	4 28	0 19	0 21	0 24
Bhamburda (Hubli)	23 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	0 24	0 24	0 28	0 28
Bhamburda	23 14	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	14 2	14 2	13 7	20 13	20 13	13 18	3 14	11 14	11 14
Bhamburda (Karnar)	11 8	12 0	9 0	1 6	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	0 16	0	...	...
Palani Mahala (Gudara)	11 8	11 6	11 8	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	23 13	23 13	13 22	8 16	0 16	0 16
Asot	9 5	9 5	8 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 7	12 7	7 11	8 11	3 9	3 9
Asotpur	13 9	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 2	12 7	11 4	14 8	15 0	12 7	18 8	18 8	8 21	0 18	5 21	0 24
Burana	9 5	10 5	9 12	15 8	14 0	14 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	11 11	11 10	11 10	17 0	17 0	8 18	8 17	0 18	3 16
Burana	13 8	13 16	18 4	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 6	9 0	9 0	8 11	17 0	17 0	8 18	8 17	0 18	3 16
Burana	15 4	15 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	16 8	9 0	9 4	8 8	9 4	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	8 17	8 12	0 13	0 16
Burana	16 5	16 6	15 15	23 0	24 2	21 11	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	22 10	22 10	8 31	0 17	8 15	12 17
Burana	14 2	14 0	12 2	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	10 12	11 4	11 0	17 8	17 8	10 11	6 14	0 14	0 12
Upper South Frontier	14 4	13 12	14 0	25 8	24 8	26 0	13 4	13 4	11 4	17 8	17 8	22 12	32 0	32 0	0 53	8 32	0 50	4 50
Burana	13 13	13 13	13 5	22 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	0 20	0 17	0 18	0 19
Burana	16 0	16 0	16 0	35 0	30 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	17 8	20 0	30 0	30 0	0 26	0 26	0 24	0 25
Burana	14 2	14 2	13 10	25 12	25 0	26 6	12 13	12 7	12 12	19 0	17 8	18 0	30 0	30 0	12 26	5 30	0 28	0 29
Burana	14 8	14 8	14 0	29 8	29 8	30 8	12 8	12 8	11 4	19 8	19 8	19 0	29 8	29 8	8 29	8 27	8 26	8 26
Burana	14 0	14 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	14 4	...	...	...	16 8	8 16	12 19
Western Districts.	15 8	14 8	14 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	19 0	19 8	25 8	24 0	25 0	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burana	14 0	15 0	18 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	16 12	19 0	25 0	24 0	24 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burana	15 12	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 8	18 0	22 4	21 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burana	14 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	...	18 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burana	16 8	18 8	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 8	19 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burana	18 0	18 0	18 4	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	16 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow — Guana 13-8 seers, Cutwa 10-8 seers and Managunga 12-12 seers.
 b Retail price of salt at Bangalore 18 seers, Unda 15 seers, Housanekhi 12 seers, and Meja, Bisanepore, Indes and Kotalpore 13 seers.
 c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10-0 to 12-4 seers.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

TABLE FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1883.

IN SEEDS OF 40 TOLANS.

[illegible]

* In the sub-divisional retail prices of salt are as follow :- (Thatal) 12 seers, Chital 9 seers, and Tanlook 11 seers.
* In the sub-divisional retail prices of salt are as follow :- Samarpore 13 seers and Deemahad 15 seers.

PRICES OF SALT.

Mitha, Kali, &c. in, Curacao, Muri- sals, &c.										Grain.			Firewood.			Salt.									Districts.	Provinces.										
Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1882.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1882.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1882.		Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			Retail.																	
S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		Present fort- night.			Past fort- night.			Correspond- ing fortnight of 1882.					Present fort- night.			Past fort- night.			Correspond- ing fortnight of 1882.			
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.			S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.				
...	17 12	18 13	23 0	...	80 0	...	80 0	...	80 0	...	...	...	2 12 0	...	...	2 12 0	...	...	2 10 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	Central Districts.				
...	16 0	17 8	20 0	...	80 0	...	90 0	...	80 0	...	...	...	2 14 0	...	...	2 14 0	...	...	3 0 0	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	Calcutta				
...	20 0	20 0	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1 11 3	1 11 3	2 13 0	11 10 11	10 11	12 13 7	12 13 7	12 13 7	12 13 7	12 13 7	12 13 7	12 13 7	12 13 7	12 13 7	24 Pergunnahs.					
...	16 0	16 0	...	...	180 0	...	180 0	...	180 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 8 11	10 8 11	10 8 11	10 8 11	10 8 11	10 8 11	10 8 11	10 8 11	10 8 11	10 8 11	10 8 11	10 8 11	Nuddea				
...	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	120 0	...	120 0	...	120 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	11 0 10	10 12	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	Khoolna			
...	27 0	27 0	26 0	...	120 0	...	120 0	...	120 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	12 0 12	12 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	Jessore			
...	17 8	15 0	17 4	...	160 0	...	160 0	...	100 0	...	...	...	3 7 6	3 7 0	3 4 0	11 8 11	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Moorshedabad			
...	21 0	21 0	24 0	...	240 0	...	240 0	...	240 0	...	...	...	3 12 9	3 8 8	3 6 3	10 8 11	11 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Dinagore			
...	18 0	16 0	15 0	...	110 0	...	110 0	...	135 0	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	11 14 11	11 14	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	Rajshahi			
...	15 12	15 0	16 12	...	67 8	...	80 0	...	67 8	...	...	...	3 6 8	3 8 8	3 5 4	10 8 9	12 10	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	Rangpore			
...	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	200 0	...	200 0	...	200 0	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	11 3 11	11 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Hogra			
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	128 0	...	128 0	...	180 0	...	...	...	4 8 8	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Pubna			
...	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	128 0	...	128 0	...	128 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0 11	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Darjeeling			
...	14 8	14 8	22 10	...	90 0	...	90 0	...	91 4	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 15 0	12 4 12	12 4	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	Jalpaiguri			
...	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	120 0	...	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 15 0	12 0 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Eastern Districts.			
...	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	120 0	...	120 0	...	160 0	...	...	...	2 11 0	2 11 0	3 11 0	13 0 13	13 0	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9	Dacca			
...	13 4	12 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	12 4 12	12 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	Farrakka			
...	13 16	12 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	12 4 12	12 0	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	Bokergunge			
...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	40 0	...	60 0	...	80 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	9 0 9	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Mymensingh			
...	12 0	13 0	15 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	10 0 10	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Tippurah			
...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	320 0	...	320 0	...	320 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	6 1 6	1 6	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	Chittagong			
...	12 0	12 0	13 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0 11	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts			
...	29 8	29 8	30 0	...	130 0	...	180 0	...	180 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	10 8 10	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	Hill Tippurah			
...	25 0	28 8	28 0	...	180 0	...	180 0	...	180 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	12 0 12	12 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	Bihar.			
...	28 0	24 0	32 0	...	110 0	...	120 0	...	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 8 12	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	Patna			
...	25 0	25 0	27 8	...	160 0	...	160 0	...	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 4 0	10 0 10	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Gya			
...	25 0	25 0	28 0	...	160 0	...	140 0	...	140 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	11 8 11	11 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	Shahabad			
...	27 0	28 0	31 0	...	160 0	...	160 0	...	160 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	11 0 11	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Darbhanga			
...	28 0	26 0	30 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	11 8 11	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	Mosufferpore			
...	26 4	27 4	36 12	...	128 0	...	136 0	...	147 0	3 2 3	3 2 3	3 1 0	12 12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	Saran			
...	24 10	25 4	29 0	...	161 8	...	189 8	...	138 12	3 3 1	3 6 0	2 10 0	12 12 12	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	Chhapra			
...	20 0	22 0	23 0	...	160 0	...	160 0	...	160 0	10 0 10	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Monghyr		
...	23 0	23 0	26 0	...	160 0	...	120 0	...	120 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	3 0 0	11 0 11	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bhagalpur		
...	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	200 0	...	200 0	...	200 0	4 7 0	9 0 10	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Purnea		
...	18 2	18 2	14 7	...	80 0	...	80 0	...	180 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	14 0 14	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Maldan		
...	18 6	19 11	14 6	...	104 0	...	105 0	...	102 0	2 12 0	2 11 0	14 0 14	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Southal Pergunnahs		
...	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	120 0	...	120 0	...	160 0	3 2 0	8 0 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Orissa.		
...	Cuttack		
...	Pooree		
...	Balasore	
...	CHOTA NAGPUR	
...	South-Western Frontier Agency.	
...	Hazribagh	
...	Lohardugga	
...	Singbhoom
...	Manbhoom

- a. Retail price of salt at Kumerlah 10 seers, and Hathazari and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.
- b. In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12-4 seers.
- c. In the sub-divisional retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sasaram and Bhadooi 10-8 seers and Buxar 11 seers.
- d. In the sub-divisional retail prices of salt are as follow:—Madhubani 10 seers and Faipur 12 seers.
- e. In the sub-divisional retail prices of salt in some places 11 seers and in others 12 seers.
- f. In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12-8 seers.
- g. In the sub-divisional retail prices of salt are as follow:—Begusarai 10-4 seers and Jamsai 11 seers.
- h. In the sub-divisional retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banks and Supaul 10 seers and Mondohpore 10-8 seers.
- i. In the sub-divisional retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishanganj 10 seers and Arrah (at Mahanganj) 11 seers.
- j. In the interior retail prices of salt 10 seers.
- k. Retail price of salt at Patna 10 seers and Kharackdih 11 seers.
- l. Retail price of salt at Patna 10 seers.
- m. Retail price of salt at Barabazar 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Channa, Jowar, Sorghum)			Barnard Millet (Cumbu, Ulati, Pennisetum, Brizola)		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1887.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1887.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1887.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1887.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1887.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1887.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bethot	12 4	12 4	11 12	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 8	17 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	9 3	10 0	9 2	13 5	16 0	16 0	13 5	13 13	21 5	16 0	13 5	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari	20 0	22 0	20 11	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 5	13 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kannur	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	11 0	13 4	15 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shillong	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalimpar	7 8	7 8	8 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	7 8	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhoda & Jalanta Hills	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dehra Dun	19 0	18 8	19 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	23 8	22 0	23 8	23 0	23 0
Salwanpur	20 15	21 8	20 7	32 4	34 4	29 1	8 9	8 9	9 11	11 13	12 14	12 14	26 14	25 13	23 17	23 1	23 10	23 10
Muzaffarnagar	19 13	20 4	19 11	35 5	36 5	28 11	8 9	8 9	8 9	12 2	13 2	14 5	33 0	33 5	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6
Meerut	18 8	19 0	18 0	30 0	31 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	29 0	31 0	32 0	32 1	32 1	32 1
Bulandshahr	19 14	21 0	19 14	27 8	29 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 15	11 0	10 15	28 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
Aligarh	18 0	18 0	17 8	26 0	27 0	22 8	7 0	6 8	6 0	12 0	12 0	15 8	28 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
Kanpur	16 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	22 0	18 0	23 8	23 0	20 0	23 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor	20 4	21 2	17 2	31 12	33 3	26 7	10 4	10 6	11 4	11 13	11 13	12 10	24 12	22 9	22 1	22 1	21 9	21 9
Moradabad	20 5	21 4	18 7	31 4	32 8	24 6	10 10	10 10	9 5	13 13	13 12	14 8	23 2	22 9	22 14	21 8	21 9	21 8
Budhau	19 8	20 11	17 11	30 0	31 15	21 14	8 6	8 6	9 9	11 14	11 14	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly	18 2	19 6	17 3	28 4	26 14	25 0	7 8	7 8	8 2	13 2	13 2	15 0	23 12	22 12	21 18	21 20	21 20	21 20
Shahjahanpur	20 8	21 9	18 4	32 0	32 0	23 8	9 12	9 12	9 4	13 12	13 12	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarai Pergamans	22 0	23 0	20 0	37 0	35 0	30 0	8 12	10 0	7 8	13 13	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffar	18 0	18 8	17 0	25 8	27 0	21 8	7 0	7 0	...	12 0	13 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	21 8	21 8
Agra	16 5	17 8	16 12	23 5	25 0	20 8	5 12	5 12	5 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
Farrukhabad	19 6	19 9	17 12	27 11	27 10	21 8	7 2	7 5	8 3	12 9	13 8	14 6	26 7	24 15	23 8	23 1	23 1	23 1
Mathura	18 10	18 13	17 12	27 8	26 0	21 8	4 8	4 0	5 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanpur	17 0	18 0	17 0	20 8	21 8	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 8	13 0	14 8	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
Etah	19 4	19 15	20 0	27 0	27 8	23 8	8 0	7 12	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	22 0	22 8	20 8	22 0	21 8	21 8
Jalaun	19 0	20 0	19 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	25 0	25 8	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
Jhansi	23 0	23 0	21 4	40 0	40 0	33 5	10 0	10 0	8 8	17 0	17 0	15 0	35 0	35 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0
Lalitpur	21 0	22 4	22 8	40 0	41 4	34 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0
Cannore	18 8	19 0	17 12	28 0	29 0	25 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	14 0	14 8	15 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
Fatehpur	17 6	17 8	16 10	26 0	27 0	22 4	11 4	11 4	11 12	15 8	15 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banda	23 0	25 0	18 0	34 0	35 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	17 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
Almohad	18 2	17 12	17 8	29 8	29 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	32 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Banmupur	19 2	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	13 12	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...
Jaunpur	20 8	20 8	19 1	32 12	32 12	28 8	7 12	7 12	8 7	14 2	14 18	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	18 14	18 14	18 13	27 0	27 0	23 6	12 9	13 8	14 6	16 3	16 3	18 18	28 13	28 6	...	...	...	...
Basti	10 0	10 0	18 8	36 0	37 0	33 0	13 12	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	18 7	18 7	18 8	25 13	25 18	28 0	10 5	10 5	8 14	14 12	14 12	17 11	29 8	29 8	27 10	27 10	27 10	27 10
Mirzapur	17 8	17 8	18 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	14 8	14 0	18 0	29 0	29 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhapra	19 5	20 9	19 5	27 0	28 5	28 5	9 0	9 0	10 13	16 11	16 11	20 15	25 12	25 10	23 7	23 6	23 6	23 6
Balia	18 12	19 6	17 0	28 4	28 12	28 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phibbi	21 2	21 6	18 12	36 4	35 4	28 10	15 0	13 12	14 12	16 8	16 4	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	18 9	18 12	18 9	27 14	28 6	24 6	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 2	13 3	14 5	30 8	29 14	24 6	24 1	23 10	23 10
Unao	18 8	18 4	19 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
Bara Banki	18 8	18 4	18 0	29 0	30 0	25 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
Sitapur	22 4	23 0	18 13	35 0	35 4	25 2	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 12	32 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Bardham	18 12	18 12	20 0	30 0	30 0	27 11	5 10	6 10	5 10	11 0	11 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kheri	24 0	23 12	18 0	36 0	36 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	45 0	45 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0
Fyzabad	18 0	18 0	16 12	29 0	29 0	23 8	10 0	10 0	11 8	17 0	17 0	17 8	36 0	36 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
Meerut	19 0	20 0	17 0	42 0	42 0	38 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	17 0	17 8	18 0	39 0	38 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0
Gonda	23 0	21 8	22 1	42 0	42 0	38 0	14 4	13 8	15 4	16 2	15 0	18 4	41 12	41 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0
Rai Bareilly	19 4	19 5	18 0	27 8	27 12	22 8	...	...	...	15 6	16 0	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultampur	21 8	22 0	20 8	32 0	32 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varanasi	20 11	21 5	19 14	32 9	33 12	25 2	15 10	16 0	16 8	17 5	17 7	16 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	19 13	20 8	18 0	29 0	30 0	28 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
Gurgaon	21 0	21 0	19 0	31 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
Jamnal	21 0	21 0	19 0	34 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
Banar (a)	20 0	20 0	18 0	34 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
Banar (b)	21 0	21 0	17 8	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	37 0	37 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0
Sirsa (a)	24 8	24 0	21 8	35 8	34 8	30 14	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	44 0	44 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0
Unbani	24 8	24 0	21 12	38 0	37 0	30 6	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	43 0	43 0	41 0	41 0	41 0	41 0
Ludhiana	26 0	26 0	24 8	41 0	43 0	34 0	...	...	...	11 8	13 0	13 0	41 0	41 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0
Sirsa (d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalandhar (a)	26 0	26 0	25 8	40 0	44 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	44 0	44 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0
Bahawalpur	26 8	26 0	25 0	40 0	45 0	35 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	11 0	35 0	35 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0
Kangra	23 0	23 0	24 0	36 0	38 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Madras.

† Malabar.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1882—continued.

IN REBBS OF 50 TOLARS.

Grain.			Firewood.			Salt.			Distances.		
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
11 6	8 8	16 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 6	3 6	3 6	11 12	11 12	11 12
10 10	9 2	12 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 8	3 8	3 7	10 10	10 10	9 2
16 0	16 0	18 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 6	3 6	3 6	12 0	11 0	10 2
8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 6	5 6	5 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
11 12	11 12	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8	3 8	3 4	11 8	11 8	11 0
10 0	10 6	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0
8 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	4 12	8 0	8 0	8 0
10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0
10 0	11 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	4 4	4 4	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
24 0	28 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0
27 15	29 0	24 1	160 0	160 0	160 8	12 14	12 14	12 6	12 9	12 11	12 1
27 8	28 11	23 10	110 0	110 0	132 0	12 6	12 6	11 8	11 10	11 10	11 4
26 8	27 0	21 12	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8
25 0	25 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...
25 0	25 8	21 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 8	12 0
12 8	13 8	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0
10 0	9 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 13	8 0	7 0
22 8	25 0	19 10	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 14
23 12	23 12	21 4	125 0	125 0	162 8	12 10	12 10	12 7	12 8	12 8	12 3
22 6	21 0	10 8	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 6	11 14	10 8	11 14	10 12	10 0
22 8	23 2	20 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 5	12 8	11 14	11 14	12 3	11 4
24 4	25 0	20 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	12 0
23 0	23 8	17 8	120 0	120 0	130 0	15 0	13 8	11 4	14 0	12 8	11 0
25 0	27 8	21 4	140 0	140 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0
34 0	35 0	31 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0
24 15	24 12	21 6	166 8	160 0	456 8	12 4	12 4	11 14	11 6	11 9	10 14
28 0	21 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8
24 0	26 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	13 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0
23 8	24 4	19 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	13 2	13 4	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0
32 0	33 8	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0
31 8	31 14	28 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	12 8	13 0	10 0	11 8	12 0
33 8	33 8	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	11 8
20 0	28 8	24 8	145 0	160 0	160 0	13 4	13 4	12 12	13 0	13 0	12 8
28 4	28 12	22 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	9 10	10 12	10 12	9 6
37 0	40 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	12 0	11 12	10 12	11 0	11 4
26 4	28 8	24 12	130 0	120 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 0	11 0	10 6
28 0	32 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 18	12 2	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0
31 1	28 16	25 8	148 12	143 12	169 8	10 12	10 12	9 11	10 10	10 10	9 9
28 18	28 11	29 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 13	10 13	10 13	9 9
30 0	27 0	28 8	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
24 18	25 13	21 6	147 8	147 8	147 8	9 3	9 3	9 3	8 14	10 8	8 8
27 0	25 0	22 0	80 0	100 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0
28 16	29 10	25 16	128 13	128 12	108 0	10 16	10 16	10 5	10 5	10 5	9 10
28 12	30 0	28 12	100 0	300 0	100 0	11 4	11 4	10 0	11 4	11 4	10 4
23 4	23 12	18 8	120 0	150 0	150 0	13 8	13 0	12 12	12 8	12 0	11 12
24 11	34 13	30 9	115 0	115 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	9 8
27 0	34 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0
25 0	35 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	9 8
27 8	35 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 0	13 0	11 4	11 0	11 8
31 9	31 9	22 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 4	9 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	6 7
28 0	28 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	12 0	12 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0
28 0	32 14	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
38 0	38 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	9 0
33 6	33 4	23 14	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 10	12 0	...	11 6	11 8	11 4
35 4	35 0	19 4	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 0
31 0	31 0	27 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12
37 8	38 0	24 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	10 14	10 11	10 10
24 8	25 8	22 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	11 8	12 0
26 4	26 4	22 0	140 0	130 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0
27 8	29 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 8	11 4	11 14	11 0	11 0	11 8
32 0	32 0	23 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0
27 0	27 0	21 8	100 0	200 0	100 0	12 12	12 12	11 0	12 4	12 8	11 4
42 8	41 8	37 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	11 12	12 8	12 8	11 8
33 0	33 0	20 4	140 0	140 0	130 0	14 4	14 4	13 8	14 0	14 0	13 4
37 0	38 0	29 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 8	14 8	14 8
31 8	30 0	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	10 10	10 8	10 7	10 0	9 13
35 0	35 0	29 8	110 0	110 0	160 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	13 8	14 4	14 0
35 0	35 8	27 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 13	13 12	13 8
35 0	25 8	23 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0

(a) Prices steady.

(b) Wheat and barley falling; lower tinning.

PROVINCIAL CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER MURAB

PROVINCES.	THERMISTON.			Barley.			Rice (Best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Kham, Jowar, Khesa, Sorghum).			Bairab Millet (Kham, Jowar, Khesa, Sorghum).		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.
PROVINCES.	Amritsar (a).			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		
	Sialkot.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		
	Gurdaspur.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		
	Lahore.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		
	Peshawar.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		
	Ferozepore.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		
	Rawalpindi.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		
	Jhelum.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		
	Gujrat (a).			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		
	Shikarpur.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		
	Chandrapur.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		
	Wardha.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		
	Bilaspur.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		
	Raipur.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		
	Bilaspur.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		
	Raipur.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		
	Bilaspur.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		
	Raipur.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		
	Bilaspur.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		
HYDRABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		
	Nizamabad.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		
	Nizamabad.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		
	Nizamabad.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		
	Nizamabad.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		
	Nizamabad.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		
	Nizamabad.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		
	Nizamabad.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		
	Nizamabad.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		
	Nizamabad.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.			No return received.		

(a) Wheat falling; lower rising.

(b) Wheat, barley and gram rising.

(c) Gram falling; wheat rising.

* No wholesale sale held in Hanoi and Luang.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Chola, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum.			Bairah Millet (Gumbar, Bajra), Pennisetum Spicata.								
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1932.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1932.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1932.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1932.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1932.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1932.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1932.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1932.
Mysore	Bangalore	8 15	9 6	8 9 10 1	10 4	9 2	14 5 14 1	10 10	17 14	18 0	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tumkur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kodur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	Coorg	8 15	9 6	8 9 10 1	10 4	9 2	14 5 14 1	10 10	17 14	18 0	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaypore	16 8	16 8	16 4	23 0	22 8	21 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Kibbenur	15 12	16 0	15 12	23 8	23 8	22 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Karwar	18 0	19 6	17 0	25 13	26 11	20 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	13 12	13 12	15 0	26 18	26 14	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Uwar	19 7	20 6	17 6	26 11	27 14	21 11	8 10	8 10	8 8	10 10	10 10	11 11	24 12	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Bhadravara (City)	19 8	20 14	17 8	29 12	30 9	22 8	8 0	7 13	6 8	9 13	11 0	11 0	27 8	28 4	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8
	Ajmer	16 0	15 0	15 8	21 12	22 0	21 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	21 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Deoli Cantonment	19 2	18 6	16 5	25 4	25 3	20 4	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	23 4	24 12	21 7	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
	Eripura	16 6	16 6	17 8	27 6	27 6	20 14	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Sirohi	14 0	14 0	17 0	25 0	26 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
	Abu	12 0	12 4	15 2	18 12	19 8	22 12	6 10	6 14	6 8	8 10	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	14 8	15 2	18 4	18 4	18 4	18 4	18 4	18 4	18 4
	Anand	13 4	13 10	17 4	21 12	22 8	26 8	7 4	7 4	7 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 12	21 4	21 4	21 4	21 4	21 4	21 4	21 4
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	20 0	19 8	19 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Odeypore)	13 4	12 14	14 18	16 12	16 6	19 8	10 6	10 2	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banwara (Meywar Agency)	20 0	19 6	21 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Parbhani (Meywar Agency)	15 2	14 8	15 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	13 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpur)	15 5	15 0	16 10	20 0	21 4	21 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	20 0	18 12	21 4	17 12	17 12	17 12	17 12	17 12	17 12	17 12	17 12	17 12
Rajasthan	Bikaner	11 11	11 3	12 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	3 2	3 4	6 8	...	...	...	19 12	19 14	17 4	17 4	17 4	17 4	17 4	17 4	17 4
	Bouda	21 4	20 8	17 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 8	11 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Kumb	20 0	20 0	17 4	25 0	25 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	13 8	13 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Tonk	13 0	19 9	14 2	26 0	28 0	20 5	7 0	7 9	7 0	9 12	9 11	10 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Jhalawar	10 18	20 10	16 4	23 10	23 10	16 1	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 14	23 7	24 2	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4
	Bharatpur	17 8	18 2	17 12	30 0	32 12	21 2	13 15	13 4	10 8	17 0	16 2	14 0	19 0	20 0	19 12	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4
	Dholpur	17 9	18 8	16 10	25 12	28 4	21 8	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	12 6	23 8	24 10	21 8	22 5	22 5	22 5	22 5	22 5	22 5	22 5	22 5	22 5
	Indore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat (Baghpat)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

15 BEERS OF 80 TOLANS

• **Highly detailed** •

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 23rd JUNE 1888.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 60 TOLAHS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1882-83.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of March 1883.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land under irrigation during month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation last year at same time.	Five years. All crops.	Five years. Kharreef.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.						RAINFALL, 1882-83.		RAINFALL, 1881-82.		REMARKS.		
										ANNUAL LEASES.						Grand Total.	During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.		Up to end of month.	
										Kharreef.	Rubbee.	Sugar-cane.	Bhadol.	Hot weather.	Total.							
Orissa.	Cuttack.	Kendrapara	1,269	261.12	62.91	247	874	...	53,669	...	48	71	119	53,807	1.15	88.12	0.00	50.38		
		Gobri	37,282	160.74	44.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pattamocundee . . .	1,042	24.00	24.00	...	...	...	12,064	...	...	...	...	2	12,070					
		High Level, Section I .	675	224.20	...	16	...	...	14,213	...	29	8	...	1	37	14,230				
		Taldunda, 1st Branch .	1,300	146.00	14.00	262	180	...	11,009	...	33	...	...	...	23	11,031				
		Do, 2nd do.	650	16.00	...	...	...	...	31,468	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,468				
	Balasore.	Matchegung	850	23.00	23.00	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		High Level, Section II .	727.16	...	...	24	16	...	1,390	...	...	240	...	...	240	1,630				
		Do. III	727.16	176.07	...	98	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	660	1,072	...	123,923	...	101	318	...	1	421	124,344	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	123,923	...	89	268	...	...	367	124,160	...	...	...	...
South-Western.	Midnapore.	Midnapore	1,411	63	...	...	...	...	87,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,232	1.92	66.04	0.00	20.38
	Hovrah.	Panchkora	622	...	...	...	...	...	12,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,557	2.57	61.69	0.00	28.48
	Total . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	100,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,000	...	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,000	...	...	...	...	...	100,000	...	...	...	...
Bome.	Shahabad.	Western Main	4,343	1,182	344	1,778	970	3,992	...	3,268	1,356	1,717	11	...	6,953	0,186	0.65	28.57	0.00	40.38	* There were errors in the areas returned by the Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, for the two crops (kharreef and sugar-cane) which have now been corrected.	
		Bazar	1,226	303	349	8,883	3,878	10,019	...	15,082	6,418	9,267	46	...	23,828	33,907						
		Arrah	1,680	680	531	30,629	20,271	61,852	...	20,744	8,324	2,664	35	...	28,971	50,523						
		Eastern Main	1,468	198	159	20,389	23,157	10,019	...	8,777	1,246	834	...	1,342	13,169	24,117						
	Patna and Oya.	Patna	0.25	34.96	0.00		48.03
		Patna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total . . . . .		...	...	...	63,810	46,442	76,376	...	46,168	13,479	4,157	91	1,342	72,228	146,533	...	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	42,510	...	30,830	10,970	18,218	...	...	70,758	178,546	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	76,306	223,912	49,168	13,650	6,478	91	1,342	72,619	371,069	...	...	...	...
	Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	42,910	227,630	30,830	20,052	14,116	...	...	71,106	341,009	...	...	...	...

The 15th June 1883.

G. P. E. S. NEILL, Major, M.S.C.,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF RASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1883, UP TO 31st MAY 1883.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING MAY 1883.				Total area of irrigation during current year.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).										RAIN-FALL.		REMARKS.																
	DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GATES IN FEET.		GROSS CONSUMPTION, STRAIGHT THROUGH, PER ACRE.				Zila.	Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total from 1st April to end of May, 1883.	Average of rain previous years for the same period.																		
	Well supply.	Actual average throughout.	Alotted charge.	Actual average throughout.																															
UPPER GANGA.	Northern Anupshahr	10-00	8-37	950	381	24,622	30,606	Baharanpur	15,046	1,546	446	40	12	112	983	18,185	1-40	1-30	Supply— Kotoring head of Ganges Canal Lower Ganges Canal Expanded— Ganges Canal Lower Ganges Canal Escaped— Anupshahr Branch, Ganges Canal Meerut Division, ditto Bulandshahr ditto, ditto Narora ditto, Lower Ganges Canal Mainpuri ditto, ditto Cawnpore ditto, ditto Etawah ditto, ditto Percolation from Narora Division Mainpuri ditto Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, reports that demand was slack early in May; nearly all sugar has however been secured; a smaller area is reported under sugar this year owing to low prices in market; that rain on 25th, 26th and 27th May had made sugar independent of canal water for 10 days; and that rice cultivation is progressing. Executive Engineer, Anupshahr Branch, Ganges Canal, reports that the decrease in sugarcane is due to low price of sugar, and the decrease in indigo is attributable to dearth and scarcity of seed. Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, reports that the area in sugarcane has diminished in the lower parts of the division by 25 per cent. and in the upper by 10 per cent.; that the large harvest has caused all agricultural operations to be backward; hence, although there was an unusually large supply of water in the distributaries, the rice crop is only 75 per cent. of last year up to date; that owing to the rainfall varying from 4 to 7 inches all over the division in the last week of May, accompanied by hot and stormy, the irrigation demand was slackened and in many places cotton fields were ploughed without the aid of canal water; and that the cotton crop has not yet practically taken water. The worm "karnia" has attacked the sugarcane and some fields have been ploughed up. Executive Engineer, Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal, reports that the demand during May was great and with difficulty met owing to the growth of cereal and jungle in the distributaries; that on the 27th and 28th rain fell all over the division, but was unequally distributed; that cotton coming began about the 26th and with this rain is now in fullowing, and that the falling off of sugarcane is due to low price of sugar. Executive Engineer, Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal, reports that as compared with the estimate for May 1882, there was a decrease of 1,844 acres under sugarcane and 1,915 acres under indigo. The first is due to the glutted state of the sugar market and the second to the high price of indigo seed and that cultivation did not begin the preparation of land for cotton and food crops till the end of month. Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the irrigation recovered considerably from the effects of a late rain this month, but rain which fell to an average total of 1½ inches on several days between the 22nd and 28th, negated the demand. Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that there was a strong demand for water up to the 24th, after which date	5,142	2,977	4,005	3,667	8,623	37	39	13	68	86	311	14	242	24	774	9,428
	Anupshahr	7-00	6-47	1,100	993	30,926	48,031	Muzaffarnagar	38,863	3,748	946	49	16	284	2,001	45,847	2-0	1-53		3,436															
	Meerut	8-10	7-85	925	1,360	43,423	51,368	Meerut	61,028	15,127	418	815	88	284	1,743	79,333	4-2	1-13		3,667															
	Bulandshahr	7-20	7-66	925	1,037	46,896	56,240	Bulandshahr	5,322	48,085	4	536	259	9	600	54,815	2-30	67		3,667															
	Aligarh	5-50	5-33	1,300	1,188	53,666	67,186	Aligarh	672	30,008	51	1	108	...	379	40,179	1-40	31		3,667															
LOWER GANGA.	Narora	9-00	7-76	975	444	10,614	11,649	Muttra	1,071	6,343	...	628	11	...	303	8,356	1-10	53	3,667																
	Mainpuri	7-00	5-95	600	514	20,231	28,335	Agra	1,041	2,333	1	60	1	3	247	3,689	4-0	87	3,667																
	Cawnpore	8-20	5-19	825	691	40,384	44,111	Etah	1,252	20,619	20	2	214	3	822	22,833	1-20	44	3,667																
	Etawah	5-80	4-04	975	1,243	46,282	55,191	Mainpuri	2,521	26,854	6	31	161	76	875	30,622	1-00	77	3,667																
	Bhognipur	7-00	6-18	950	875	20,492	19,868	Fatehgarh	2,162	72,681	...	...	383	127	65	15,008	55	63	3,667														
TOTAL UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.								Etawah	4,830	35,238	...	...	181	19	006	40,872	3-0	38	3,667														
								Cawnpore	4,697	85,772	628	...	437	...	875	42,309	...	60	3,667																
								Delhi	...	15	...	...	...	...	25	40	9	88	3,667												
								Gurgaon	995	3,136	10	996	32	1	168	5,338	3	83	3,667																
								Dehra Dun	768	...	724	...	...	...	284	1,776	60	291	3,667													
								Bijnor	571	...	...	...	...	...	...	571	60	127	3,667										
								Tarai	1,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,176	1-10	86	3,667										
								Pilibhit	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	1-50	149	3,667										
								Bareilly	4,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,325	1-40	91	3,667										
								Jhansi	11	...	...	1	...	...	1	13	90	30	3,667												
							Hamirpur	11	...	...	...	...	...	39	54	...	57	3,667												
TOTAL																																			

weather became cloudy with some rain and consequently the demand slackened; that the falling off of irrigation during the month, as compared with the irrigation in the same month of the previous year, which is due to the low supply in April, has not yet been made good, and that there is little doubt but that there will be a considerable falling off of the total area as compared with last year.

Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the decrease of 8,900 acres, as compared with last year's irrigation, is due to the loss on the Tarai distributary as noted in April's return, and also due in a measure to excess returns submitted by alluvial last year.

Executive Engineer, Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the decrease of 8,900 acres, as compared with last year's irrigation, is chiefly indigo. The price of the indigo seed is said to be more than double what it was last year, and the harvesting of the rabi was late this year, which facts probably account for the falling off.

Executive Engineer, Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that there was a heavy demand throughout the month on all distributaries except the tail setles where indigo cultivation is yet scarcely established.

Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports that sugarcane is 4,300 acres short of last year, some will be made up but not all; that the deficiency is equally distributed and seems due to recent low prices of sugar and gur, &c., and that the water-supply was ample and the demand steady.

Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports that the season is very late, and that demand was very slack up to 20th May, from which date supply began to fall.

Executive Engineer, Bohilkhand Canal, reports that there was great demand for water, and that this is the first month in which water has been taken freely for sugarcane, which crop appears very backward this year; and although last month's area is nearly doubled, the total area sown is not much more than half of what was reported last year.

ALLAHABAD,
The 21st June 1883.

W. P. V. HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.W.P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1883.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 14, 1883

Nature of Traffic.	AGRA CANAL.						REMARKS.
	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.						
	Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		
	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	
Grains—							
Wheat	...	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	
Gram	...	...	450	...	450	...	
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajbar or mixed grain	...	...	100	...	100	...	
Dál—							
Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...
Múng	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masúri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Báira	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	700	...	700	...	
TOTAL	...	...	3,250	...	3,250	...	
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds	...	...	150	...	150	...	
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	27,725	...	...	...	27,725	...	
Miscellaneous goods	...	...	4,400	...	4,400	...	
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber—							
• Poles and unsquared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
• Kari and squared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Livestock	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	27,725	...	7,800	...	35,525	...	
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	12,390	...	2,900	...	15,290	...	
INCREASE	15,335	...	4,900	...	20,235	...	
DECREASE	...	...	...	...	...	...

Particulars.	AGRA CANAL.	
	1892, £	1893.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	1,307	502
Ton mileage	150,525	23,630
Value of goods	39,108	30,430
Number of passengers	Nil.	Nil.

Fast traffic up after the closure, but things were very slack by the end of the month; rates offered for boating etc. up would hardly cover haulage expenses.

For traffic up after the closure, but things were very slack by the end of the month; rates offered for boating about up would hardly cover haulage expenses.

ALLAHABAD,

The 21st May 1883.

W. P. V. HORST,

Off. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

AP 17

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1883.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 14, 1883.

REMARKS.

	UPPER GANGES CANAL.						LOWER GANGES CANAL.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.						REMARKS.
	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.						PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.						PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF THROUGH TRAFFIC.						PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL AND THROUGH TRAFFIC.						
	Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		
	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	
GRAINS.																									
Wheat	...	...	6,471	...	6,471	...	...	...	4,890	...	4,890	...	...	...	11,057	...	11,057	...	...	...	22,418	...	22,418	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,032	...	...	...	2,032	...	2,015	...	...	...	2,015	...	4,047	...	...	...	4,047	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	50	...
Paddy or dhán	150	...	150	150	150	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DAL	897	...	897	897	897	...
	131	131	131	131	...
	...	150	...	...	150	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	712	...	...	...	712	...	872	...	...	...	872	...
	
Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	150	...	7,368	...	7,518	...	2,223	...	5,040	...	7,263	...	2,727	...	11,057	...	13,784	...	5,100	...	23,465	...	28,565	...	
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	603	...	603	...	...	...	981	...	981	...	...	...	1,584	...	1,584	...
Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	9,796	...	9,854	...	875	...	1,447	...	2,320	...	933	...	11,241	...	12,174	...
Salt	487	...	...	...	487	...	809	...	1,352	...	2,160	...	...	...	27,596	...	27,398	...	1,215	...	28,950	...	30,245	...
Metals	273	...	200	...	473	...	800	...	250	...	1,050	...	2,411	...	846	...	3,217	...	3,444	...	1,256	...	4,740	...	
Building materials	26,025	...	25,219	...	51,244	...	22,642	...	5,950	...	28,592	...	...	...	1,396	...	1,396	...	59,567	...	32,565	...	92,132	...
Miscellaneous goods	200	...	300	...	500	...	14	...	3,918	...	3,932	...	4,681	...	6,982	...	11,663	...	4,955	...	11,200	...	16,155	...	
Firewood	595	...	16,483	...	17,078	...	12,898	...	13,200	...	26,098	...	6,041	...	...	...	641	...	19,334	...	29,683	...	49,017	...
Bamboos	...	...	93,698	1,873,960	93,698	1,873,960	460	9,200	4,996	99,020	5,456	109,120	41	820	...	41	820	...	501	10,020	98,694	1,973,890	99,195	1,983,900
Timber { Poles and un-squared timber.	...	...	12,200	12,200	12,200	12,200	300	300	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300	12,200	12,200	12,500	12,500
Karis and squared timber.	50	50	28,624	31,060	28,674	31,110	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	9	9	...	59	69	28,624	31,060	28,683	31,119
Logs	750	38	...	...	750	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	38	...	...	750	38
Miscellaneous timber	200	400	101	202	301	602	200	400	960	1,920	1,160	2,320	8	16	...	8	16	...	408	816	1,061	2,122	1,469	2,938	
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	39,690	488	184,183	1,917,422	223,883	1,917,910	40,203	9,000	46,065	118,040	86,268	111,740	16,793	845	50,265	...	67,058	845	96,686	11,233	280,623	2,019,262	377,200	2,030,495	
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.	39,307	...	193,287	2,405,136	232,594	2,405,136	25,378	...	13,667	191,886	39,045	131,886	24,206	871	19,117	...	43,323	871	89,891	871	226,071	2,537,022	314,962	2,537,893	
INCREASE	383	488	...	...	...	...	14,825	9,000	32,398	...	47,223	...	7,413	...	31,148	...	23,735	...	7,795	10,362	54,452	...	62,247	...
DECREASE	9,094	487,714	8,711	497,226	30,045	...	21,148	...	26	26	517,760	...	507,398	...

ALLAHABAD,
The 21st June 1883.

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local).		Lower Ganges Canal (local).		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).		Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
	Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	8,544	8,224	1,424	3,169	1,597	2,464	11,569
Ton mileage	346,523	348,708	180,532	199,060	367,097	563,540	892,152	1,111,308
Value of goods	R 1,30,946	1,05,156	3,02,801	3,71,253	1,30,376	2,05,425	5,76,124	7,44,834
Number of passengers	49	179	...	...	5	10	51	189

ERRATA.

In column "Total up and down Traffic" in statement for Upper and Lower Ganges Canal for April, 1883, opposite Grand Total for "213,123" maunds, read "213,137" maunds; and in the same column for decrease "9,446" maunds, read increase "90,046" maunds.
In the Upper and Lower Ganges Canal Traffic Statement for June 1883, against "Ton mileage" in column showing "Through" Traffic 1882, for "2,230,230" read "2,230,230" and similarly in the statement for August, 1883, for "37,563" read "37,563".

W. P. V. HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.
& Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XIV of 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH APRIL 1882.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH APRIL 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST TO 15TH APRIL 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST TO 15TH APRIL 1883.		Total Increase in 1883-82.	Total Decrease in 1883-82.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
16th June 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	75,242	437	207	97,363	470	1,50,320	433	2,12,816	514	53,496	...
9th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,10,826	203	547	1,62,096	296	2,40,506	205	2,76,087	252	35,581	...
16th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,09,455	310	725	2,49,980	345	4,89,400	337	5,23,701	361	35,301	...
9th ditto	Madras	858	1,28,127	149	861	1,25,298	146	2,91,643	159	2,69,790	157	...	21,753
9th ditto	South Indian	656	70,664	108	653	72,392	111	1,51,111	108	1,44,844	111	...	6,267
16th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	10,38,525	718	1,458	10,02,573	688	21,25,546	685	19,99,096	686	...	1,38,550
9th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,76,081	599	461	2,98,051	648	5,67,741	575	5,74,641	628	6,900	...
	TOTAL	4,816	19,09,120	396	4,914	20,03,353	409	40,24,327	390	40,00,955	407	...	23,373
	<i>State.</i>												
16th June 1883	East Indian	1,507	8,76,066	581	1,507	10,89,126	690	19,20,380	595	20,42,562	678	1,22,482	...
9th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,842	101	43	5,255	122	5,988	99	11,089	129	5,101	...
16th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,307	48	27	1,531	57	2,883	50	3,230	62	456	...
2nd ditto	Northern Bengal	233	35,784	154	230	39,874	173	80,620	183	87,984	191	7,364	...
16th ditto	Tirhoot	65	12,903	152	157	16,670	106	28,461	160	35,308	112	6,842	...
12th May 1883	Patna-Gya	57	12,146	213	57	14,426	253	28,110	230	29,086	255	946	...
9th June 1883	Mettra-Mathura	29	2,972	102	29	2,430	86	5,773	93	5,690	96	...	74
16th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	6,064	70	87	6,026	69	13,842	74	10,860	63	...	2,878
16th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghaziipur	12	943	79	12	1,143	95	2,105	82	2,408	100	303	...
16th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,41,688	216	1,116	2,70,060	242	5,15,724	216	5,28,928	237	13,204	...
16th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	13,144	292	45	19,879	442	27,912	289	35,947	369	8,035	...
16th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	19,197	196	149	47,557	321	40,645	193	95,248	330	54,603	...
16th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	48,982	304	161	37,769	235	1,08,959	301	77,956	242	...	36,004
16th ditto	Sindia	75	6,154	82	75	7,785	103	14,919	92	14,564	87	...	249
16th ditto	Punjab Northern	368	68,926	187	422	63,464	150	1,62,877	206	1,40,927	167	...	21,950
16th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	75,194	118	660	1,32,878	201	1,66,647	119	2,68,266	203	1,01,609	...
16th ditto	Mattra-Achnera	23	1,237	68	23	2,485	108	2,497	50	4,901	107	2,404	...
9th ditto	Kannia-Dhuria	32	2,269	71	32	1,960	61	3,674	68	4,141	65	...	533
16th ditto	Rewari-Merzapore	...	...	...	89	1,727	19	...	...	2,983	22	2,983	...
	TOTAL	3,137	5,64,850	177	3,414	6,72,741	197	12,07,600	160	12,60,727	199	1,55,167	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
16th June 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal	194	29,202	155	193	20,241	152	61,517	149	59,474	154	...	2,043
9th ditto	Mizam's	121	19,483	161	121	14,700	121	25,483	126	23,436	119	...	7,047
2nd ditto	Mysore	86	5,708	68	86	4,876	61	11,774	64	11,137	65	...	637
16th ditto	Jodhpore	...	...	...	19	638	33	...	...	1,550	41	1,550	...
	TOTAL	401	55,183	138	419	49,045	117	1,08,774	137	1,00,597	130	...	8,177
	GRAND TOTAL	9,961	33,95,219	334	10,254	37,69,265	367	72,61,041	344	75,06,141	366	2,44,100	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,40,079	154	30,03,438	176	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,20,962	166	39,02,673	190	...	18,290

SIMLA,
23rd July 1883.

R. A. SARGEANT, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

No. XV of 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND APRIL 1883.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST APRIL 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST TO 22ND APRIL 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST TO 21ST APRIL 1883.		Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.		
16th June 1883	<i>Guaranteed.</i> Eastern Bengal	172	R 70,371	R 409	207	R 93,012	R 454	R 2,29,751	R 425	R 3,06,728	R 494	R 78,977	...
9th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand.	547	1,28,299	225	547	1,05,184	302	3,03,804	211	4,41,261	269	77,447	...
10th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	1,09,427	295	741	2,42,790	328	6,87,827	324	7,66,491	350	78,664	...
9th ditto	Madras	858	1,34,439	157	861	1,26,950	147	4,25,942	158	3,90,140	153	...	39,843
9th ditto	South Indian	655	70,631	108	655	90,002	187	2,21,742	108	2,34,846	119	13,104	...
16th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	9,96,754	689	1,458	10,50,062	720	31,22,400	616	30,49,157	697	...	73,243
9th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,75,157	597	461	3,17,457	689	8,42,898	532	8,92,098	645	49,200	...
	TOTAL	4,816	18,76,078	388	4,830	20,45,757	423	59,91,404	399	60,46,711	412	1,92,307	...
16th June 1883	<i>State.</i> East Indian.	1,507	9,23,200	613	1,507	10,35,434	687	28,43,581	601	30,78,297	681	2,34,716	...
9th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,713	97	43	5,729	133	8,702	99	16,618	130	8,116	...
16th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,319	49	27	1,896	70	4,202	50	5,235	65	1,038	...
2nd ditto	Northern Bengal.	233	36,124	155	230	37,181	162	1,16,748	160	1,26,165	181	8,417	...
16th ditto	Tirhoot	85	15,956	181	157	18,202	116	43,917	164	53,503	114	9,688	...
12th May 1883	Patna-Gya	57	10,884	191	57	12,352	215	39,024	218	41,833	242	3,514	...
9th June 1883	Meerut-Hathras	20	3,117	107	29	3,144	108	8,889	97	8,843	102	...	46
16th ditto	Cawnpore-Purakkhabad	87	6,518	76	87	6,796	77	20,360	74	17,674	68	...	3,686
16th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghaziपुर	12	938	78	12	1,267	106	3,042	81	3,675	102	688	...
10th ditto	Rajpootana-Malwa	1,117	2,36,956	212	1,116	2,70,341	242	7,52,680	214	7,99,269	239	40,589	...
10th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	12,640	281	45	18,536	412	40,552	287	54,483	408	18,981	...
10th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	98	23,043	235	149	49,687	333	63,688	207	1,44,035	324	81,247	...
16th ditto	Bangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	42,310	263	161	37,096	234	1,46,209	289	1,15,051	239	...	30,618
16th ditto	Sindia	75	6,655	89	75	6,702	89	21,408	91	21,286	95	...	202
16th ditto	Punjab Northern	368	67,153	182	422	60,414	157	2,80,029	199	2,07,341	164	...	23,688
16th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	78,364	119	660	1,44,409	219	2,45,011	118	4,12,065	208	1,67,654	...
16th ditto	Meerut-Achnera	23	1,987	86	23	1,868	81	3,884	53	6,769	98	2,885	...
9th ditto	Kanun-Dhurin	32	1,993	62	32	1,893	59	6,007	66	6,033	63	...	634
16th ditto	Kawari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	1,682	18	...	...	5,615	21	5,615	...
	TOTAL	3,137	5,47,474	174	3,414	6,85,565	201	17,55,082	178	20,46,280	200	2,91,248	...
16th June 1883	<i>Notice States.</i> Bhavnagar-Gondal	194	34,233	176	193	26,162	187	95,750	157	95,636	166	...	114
9th ditto	Nizam's	121	18,056	149	121	14,414	119	53,530	141	42,851	118	...	10,688
2nd ditto	Mysore	86	4,977	58	86	4,977	58	16,751	62	16,114	62	...	637
16th ditto	Jodhpore	...	...	...	19	694	36	...	...	2,248	39	2,248	...
	TOTAL	401	57,266	443	419	56,251	184	1,66,040	181	1,66,543	185	...	9,191
	GRAND TOTAL	9,861	33,98,018	345	10,270	38,62,897	276	1,06,59,057	344	1,13,69,137	369	7,09,080	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,03,166	168	54,55,708	177	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,55,891	186	59,14,431	192	1,55,560	...

R. A. SARGEANT, Major, R. E.,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 2nd July 1883.

No. XVI of 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH APRIL 1882.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH APRIL 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST TO 30TH APRIL 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST TO 30TH APRIL 1883.		Total Increase in 1883-82.	Total Decrease in 1883-82.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
16th June 1883	<i>Guaranteed.</i> Eastern Bengal.	172	R 79,529	462	207	R 89,884	434	R 3,09,230	434	R 3,26,012	479	R 67,332	...
9th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand.	547	1,16,279	213	517	1,49,233	273	4,80,083	212	5,00,474	270	1,10,891	...
16th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi.	675	1,61,431	239	741	2,26,786	306	8,49,258	302	9,39,277	339	1,44,019	...
9th ditto	Madras	859	1,36,122	159	861	1,31,908	153	5,62,101	158	5,28,108	153	...	33,096
9th ditto	South Indian	655	95,424	146	655	77,585	118	3,17,160	117	3,12,429	119	...	4,797
16th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,417	10,03,186	693	1,458	10,51,026	731	41,25,586	688	41,99,183	703	...	23,403
9th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,01,732	433	461	2,39,239	736	11,31,630	594	12,01,338	664	96,708	...
	TOTAL	4,816	18,88,703	391	4,930	20,65,711	419	77,78,107	309	81,52,421	314	3,74,314	...
16th June 1883	<i>State.</i> East Indian	1,507	9,31,552	620	1,507	10,69,928	710	37,74,133	605	44,48,125	684	3,69,992	...
9th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	6,224	222	43	6,583	153	14,925	129	23,401	136	8,476	...
16th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,290	49	27	1,651	61	5,501	49	6,886	64	1,385	...
2nd ditto	Northern Bengal	233	40,325	173	230	59,460	219	1,57,074	163	1,76,625	191	18,551	...
16th ditto	Tirhoot	53	13,757	162	167	17,050	109	67,574	161	70,555	112	12,981	...
12th May 1883	Patna-Gya	57	9,144	160	57	9,913	172	48,168	204	51,151	221	2,983	...
9th June 1883	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,980	103	29	2,864	99	11,878	99	11,707	101	...	171
16th ditto	Cawnpore-Farrukhabad	67	7,779	89	87	7,047	81	28,138	78	24,727	71	...	3,416
16th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghaziपुर	12	1,238	103	12	1,232	103	4,281	86	4,907	102	626	...
16th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,26,526	203	1,116	2,91,073	261	9,79,206	211	10,80,342	244	1,11,136	...
16th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	14,774	325	45	20,781	462	55,327	207	81,261	488	28,937	...
16th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	98	21,972	224	140	52,427	352	85,660	211	1,97,362	331	1,11,702	...
16th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	151	37,358	242	161	40,856	254	1,93,627	275	1,56,507	243	...	27,120
16th ditto	Sindia	76	6,873	92	75	6,019	80	28,341	91	27,284	91	...	1,057
16th ditto	Punjab Northern	368	56,358	153	422	60,002	141	2,86,347	188	2,67,343	158	...	19,004
16th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	95,853	143	660	1,60,944	244	3,40,804	125	5,75,500	217	2,32,745	...
16th ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	1,190	52	23	1,461	64	5,074	53	8,230	89	3,156	...
9th ditto	Kaunia-Dhule	32	2,767	87	32	2,064	64	9,434	71	8,097	63	...	1,337
16th ditto	Bewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	3,031	41	...	...	9,246	26	9,246	...
	TOTAL	3,137	5,46,426	174	3,414	7,44,958	218	28,01,459	177	27,01,238	204	4,89,779	...
16th June 1883	<i>Native States.</i> Bhavnagar-Gondal	194	31,987	165	193	81,018	161	1,27,737	159	1,26,654	164	...	1,083
9th ditto	Nizam's	121	17,940	149	121	16,609	137	71,479	143	50,460	123	...	12,020
2nd ditto	Mysore	86	5,279	61	86	4,608	54	22,030	62	20,722	60	...	1,308
16th ditto	Jodhpur	...	...	...	19	600	32	...	...	2,857	38	2,857	...
	TOTAL	401	55,206	387	419	52,844	386	2,21,246	383	2,00,692	325	...	11,554
	GRAND TOTAL	3,861	24,19,867	347	10,270	39,32,331	393	1,40,78,945	344	1,58,01,176	373	12,22,531	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,76,315	158	73,44,708	179	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,02,630	186	79,60,768	194	3,58,128	...

R. A. SARGEANT, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Under-Secretary.SINLA,
The 2nd July 1883.

No. XVII of 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH MAY 1882.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH MAY 1883.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 5th May 1883.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 5th May 1882.		Total Increase in 1883-82.	Total Decrease in 1883-82.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.		
23rd June 1883	<i>Guaranteed.</i> Eastern Bengal.	172	R 60,003	401	207	R 98,790	477	R 5,78,288	428	R 4,95,401	479	1,17,119	...
16th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand.	547	1,27,865	234	547	1,46,428	268	6,07,938	316	7,96,902	269	1,28,964	...
16th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	870	1,67,781	248	741	2,22,992	301	10,17,030	293	12,16,260	281	1,99,230	...
16th ditto	Madras.	858	1,45,669	170	861	1,31,030	152	7,07,773	160	6,59,138	158	...	48,635
16th ditto	South Indian.	656	87,385	133	656	79,952	122	4,04,451	120	3,92,411	120	...	12,040
23rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	9,28,480	642	1,456	10,61,828	736	50,54,076	679	51,62,011	708	1,07,935	...
16th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	461	2,65,206	619	461	3,17,131	688	14,19,836	598	15,48,469	672	1,28,633	...
	TOTAL	4,816	18,11,289	876	4,950	20,58,181	417	95,89,396	387	1,02,10,601	415	6,21,205	...
23rd June 1883	<i>State.</i> East Indian.	1,607	8,88,052	589	1,509	10,91,141	723	46,66,184	602	52,89,286	606	5,78,082	...
16th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	28	2,470	88	52	5,415	104	17,395	120	28,816	128	11,421	...
16th ditto	Nalhati.	27	1,619	60	27	1,520	64	7,120	61	8,006	64	1,490	...
2nd ditto	Northern Bengal.	233	33,008	142	230	38,290	166	1,90,082	159	2,18,915	168	28,833	...
16th ditto	Tirhoot.	85	13,098	154	166	14,416	87	70,672	162	84,971	107	14,290	...
16th May 1883	Patna-Gya.	57	10,482	184	57	9,610	169	58,660	200	80,760	213	2,100	...
16th June 1883	Muttra-Hathras.	29	2,542	87	29	2,418	88	14,420	97	14,120	97	...	300
16th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad.	87	7,230	83	87	7,357	85	35,369	79	32,079	74	...	3,290
23rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghaziपुर.	12	1,422	116	12	1,897	116	5,703	92	6,304	105	601	...
23rd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa.	1,117	2,23,047	200	1,116	2,92,636	262	12,02,253	209	13,93,027	248	1,80,774	...
23rd ditto	Wardha Coal.	45	12,446	277	45	12,126	269	67,773	293	96,390	428	28,617	...
23rd ditto	Nagpore and Chhattisgarh.	98	17,067	174	149	47,449	319	1,02,747	204	2,44,811	329	1,42,064	...
16th ditto	Irrawaddy Valley.	161	39,823	247	161	36,732	228	2,38,450	270	1,98,230	240	...	30,211
23rd ditto	Sindia.	76	6,853	91	75	6,889	92	35,194	91	34,173	91	...	1,021
16th ditto	Punjab Northern.	404	53,494	182	422	58,577	139	3,39,881	178	3,26,220	155	...	19,661
16th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar.	660	60,994	92	660	1,17,471	178	4,01,358	116	6,91,080	209	2,89,229	...
23rd ditto	Muttra-Achnera.	23	1,228	53	23	1,532	67	6,302	53	9,768	85	3,461	...
16th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla.	32	1,750	55	32	2,259	71	11,184	69	10,356	65	...	828
23rd ditto	Rawari-Ferozepore.	...	...	...	39	7,090	90	...	...	17,236	29	17,236	...
	TOTAL	3,173	4,88,603	164	3,432	6,64,629	194	27,90,063	173	34,55,968	208	6,65,905	...
16th June 1883	<i>Native States.</i> Bhavnagar-Gondal.	194	29,499	152	193	35,981	186	1,67,206	157	1,62,636	169	5,429	...
16th ditto	Nizam's.	121	17,058	141	121	15,691	130	88,537	142	75,150	124	...	13,387
9th ditto	Mysore.	86	6,200	61	86	4,431	52	27,320	63	25,089	68	...	2,231
23rd ditto	Jodhpur.	...	...	...	19	1,010	58	...	...	3,867	41	3,867	...
	TOTAL	401	51,817	129	419	57,113	186	2,73,063	182	2,66,741	127	...	6,322
	GRAND TOTAL	9,897	82,39,761	327	10,290	38,71,064	376	1,73,18,706	341	1,91,72,474	378	18,53,768	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,66,695	157	92,02,788	170	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,52,101	184	99,69,686	194	6,17,585	...

SIMLA,
The 7th July 1883.

R. A. SARGEANT, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

No. XVIII of 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13th MAY 1882.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13th MAY 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL TO 13th MAY 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL TO 13th MAY 1883.		Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.		
23rd June 1883	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
16th ditto	Eastern Bengal	172	63,849	371	207	86,123	416	4,42,120	419	6,81,624	468	1,39,401	...
16th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,16,042	212	547	1,45,368	266	7,23,980	216	8,82,270	269	1,58,290	...
16th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	1,55,590	230	741	1,09,167	269	11,72,619	282	14,15,436	331	2,42,817	...
16th ditto	Madras	858	1,43,154	167	861	1,34,127	156	8,50,927	162	7,33,265	154	...	57,662
16th ditto	South Indian	655	74,406	114	655	72,238	110	4,78,917	119	4,54,640	118	...	14,268
23rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,417	9,13,101	631	1,458	10,74,226	737	59,67,267	671	62,36,237	719	2,68,970	...
16th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,35,851	729	461	3,07,630	657	17,55,647	620	18,56,000	671	1,00,412	...
	TOTAL	4,416	18,02,154	371	4,369	20,18,879	109	1,13,91,550	385	1,22,29,480	414	8,37,930	...
23rd June 1883	State.												
16th ditto	East Indian	1,507	8,70,794	578	1,509	11,17,437	740	65,36,979	508	63,56,703	703	8,10,724	...
16th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	1,979	70	56	5,651	101	19,368	113	34,467	122	15,099	...
16th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,426	53	27	1,717	64	8,546	62	10,323	61	1,777	...
2nd ditto	Northern Bengal	233	36,090	155	239	97,152	162	2,26,472	157	2,54,067	182	24,595	...
16th ditto	Tirhoot	85	15,256	179	106	16,321	98	85,928	164	1,01,292	105	15,364	...
19th May 1883	Patna-Gya	57	9,189	161	57	9,952	159	67,849	194	69,812	204	1,063	...
16th June 1883	Muttra-Nathras	29	2,337	81	29	2,890	100	16,757	94	17,010	98	262	...
16th ditto	Cawnpore-Purankhabad	87	7,070	81	87	6,766	78	42,439	79	38,845	74	...	8,594
23rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghaziपुर	12	1,371	114	12	1,512	128	7,074	96	7,846	109	772	...
23rd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,20,429	197	1,117	2,61,667	234	14,22,682	207	16,44,504	246	2,21,912	...
23rd ditto	Wardha-Cool	45	13,879	308	45	12,890	286	81,652	295	1,00,280	305	27,628	...
23rd ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	98	19,550	199	149	44,176	296	1,22,297	203	2,88,987	323	1,66,690	...
16th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	35,586	221	161	35,080	223	2,59,036	262	2,29,219	237	...	29,817
23rd ditto	Sindia	75	9,167	86	75	7,506	100	41,656	90	41,079	93	23	...
16th ditto	Punjab Northern	412	55,731	135	422	60,091	142	3,95,612	160	3,86,311	153	...	9,301
16th ditto	Indus Valley and Mandhar	660	82,963	126	660	1,23,652	187	4,81,821	120	8,14,732	206	3,29,911	...
23rd ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	1,127	49	23	1,384	58	7,129	62	11,007	80	8,668	...
16th ditto	Kaunia-Dharka	32	1,500	47	32	2,391	72	12,693	61	12,047	66	...	46
23rd ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	60	4,370	49	...	...	21,046	49	21,606	...
	TOTAL	3,181	5,11,948	161	3,497	6,34,957	185	33,02,011	171	40,90,523	199	7,88,512	...
16th June 1883	Native States.												
16th ditto	Bhavnagar-Gandol	174	27,614	132	199	38,941	171	1,82,550	153	1,95,676	169	12,826	...
16th ditto	Nizam's	121	16,825	156	121	10,710	138	1,07,362	144	91,860	127	...	15,502
9th ditto	Mysore	86	3,947	46	86	4,629	53	31,267	50	29,619	57	...	1,649
23rd ditto	Jodhpur	...	...	...	19	810	46	...	...	4,777	42	4,777	...
	TOTAL	401	48,416	121	419	55,190	132	3,31,479	130	3,21,931	128	452	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,005	32,33,312	320	10,205	38,26,463	372	2,05,62,019	339	2,29,94,937	373	24,40,918	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,58,929	156	1,10,39,400	179	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,10,98,090	183	1,19,55,537	194	8,61,357	...

SIMLA,
The 7th July 1883.

R. A. SARGEANT, Major, R.F.,
Offy. Under-Secretary.

No. XIX of 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20th May 1882.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 18th May 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL to 20th May 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL to 18th May 1883.		Total increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
23rd June 1883	<i>Guaranteed.</i> Eastern Bengal	172	Rs 62,809	305	207	Rs 89,574	433	Rs 5,04,932	411	Rs 6,71,098	463	Rs 1,66,166	...
18th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,21,775	223	547	1,32,977	243	8,45,765	216	10,15,247	265	1,69,482	...
16th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	2,06,474	305	741	2,08,276	281	13,79,094	236	16,23,712	315	2,44,618	...
16th ditto	Madras	858	1,26,590	148	861	1,38,648	155	9,77,517	160	9,26,914	154	...	50,808
16th ditto	South Indian	655	57,633	108	655	79,465	121	5,43,580	117	5,41,114	116	...	2,466
23rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	9,29,488	644	1,458	10,30,685	707	68,96,755	687	72,06,922	712	3,70,167	...
16th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,90,090	629	461	3,32,224	721	20,45,777	621	21,86,328	678	1,42,551	...
	TOTAL	4,815	18,04,850	375	4,930	20,06,849	407	1,31,96,410	384	1,42,86,130	412	10,39,920	...
23rd June 1883	<i>State.</i> East Indian	1,507	8,74,758	580	1,509	10,93,796	725	61,11,737	596	74,50,499	706	10,38,762	...
16th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,223	79	56	5,217	93	21,591	118	39,684	118	18,093	...
16th ditto	Nallhati	27	1,276	47	27	1,697	61	9,822	51	11,060	63	2,138	...
2nd ditto	Northern Bengal	233	31,340	134	230	35,562	155	2,57,612	155	2,96,629	178	29,117	...
16th ditto	Tirhoot	85	15,553	183	166	18,690	113	1,01,481	167	1,10,982	106	18,501	...
19th May 1883	Patna-Gya	57	9,487	166	57	8,608	151	77,336	190	78,420	197	1,084	...
16th June 1883	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,378	82	29	3,312	114	19,135	92	20,831	100	1,696	...
16th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakabad	87	5,953	69	87	6,776	78	48,422	78	45,621	75	...	2,801
23rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghaziपुर	12	1,570	131	12	1,510	126	5,644	101	9,356	111	712	...
23rd ditto	Wajpata-Mulwa	1,117	2,21,790	199	1,117	3,09,056	277	16,44,472	206	19,53,850	250	3,09,178	...
23rd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	13,052	290	45	11,846	263	94,704	205	1,21,126	354	26,422	...
23rd ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	98	18,039	184	149	50,052	336	1,40,336	200	3,30,039	325	1,98,703	...
16th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	28,558	177	161	30,643	190	2,87,594	250	2,50,862	261	...	27,732
23rd ditto	Sindia	75	6,771	90	75	5,913	78	48,427	90	47,592	91	...	835
16th ditto	Punjab Northern	412	58,732	143	422	57,179	135	4,51,344	165	4,43,484	150	...	20,860
16th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	680	65,541	99	680	1,18,271	179	5,50,362	117	9,33,008	203	3,82,641	...
23rd ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	1,318	57	23	1,350	59	8,747	63	12,447	77	3,700	...
16th ditto	Kannia-Dhurla	32	1,182	37	32	2,234	70	18,875	61	14,881	66	1,006	...
23rd ditto	Rewari Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	8,440	95	...	...	30,016	48	50,046	...
	TOTAL	3,181	4,81,708	152	3,437	6,76,290	107	37,86,304	168	47,67,113	199	9,80,809	...
16th June 1883	<i>Native States.</i> Bhavnagar-Gondal	194	25,600	132	193	34,023	176	2,08,489	150	2,29,098	170	21,209	...
16th ditto	Nizam's	121	15,012	124	121	15,798	131	1,22,374	141	1,07,656	127	...	14,718
9th ditto	Mysore	86	4,188	49	86	5,426	63	35,455	57	35,044	58	...	411
23rd ditto	Jodhpur	...	...	...	19	1,108	59	...	...	5,885	44	5,885	...
	TOTAL	401	44,800	112	410	55,354	134	3,66,318	127	3,78,285	129	11,967	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,905	32,09,240	324	10,395	38,33,289	372	2,37,61,369	387	2,68,32,227	372	30,70,858	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,08,30,184	155	1,38,79,469	179	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,31,085	132	1,29,52,758	193	11,21,073	...

R. A. SARGEANT, Major, R.E.,

Offg. Under-Secretary.

SINLA,
The 7th July 1883.

No. XX of 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Gross length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH MAY 1882.		Gross length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH MAY 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 27TH MAY 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 20TH MAY 1883.		Total Increase in 1883-82.	Total Decrease in 1883-82.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
23rd June 1883	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
23rd June 1883	Eastern Bengal.	172	68,820	400	207	87,767	424	5,78,762	410	7,58,765	458	1,85,113	...
16th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,31,578	241	547	1,26,414	231	9,77,833	219	11,41,661	261	1,61,328	...
16th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	2,07,907	308	741	2,37,383	320	15,87,061	238	18,61,095	316	2,74,034	...
16th ditto	Madras	858	1,23,023	143	861	1,38,275	155	11,00,510	138	10,60,189	154	...	40,351
16th ditto	South Indian	555	81,731	125	635	85,911	131	6,28,311	118	6,30,025	120	1,714	...
23rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,417	9,80,702	679	1,458	10,85,248	710	78,77,457	660	83,02,171	712	4,24,714	...
16th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	481	2,99,487	651	461	3,41,604	741	23,45,765	625	25,20,927	688	1,74,162	...
	TOTAL	4,816	18,93,808	393	4,930	20,47,672	415	1,50,90,219	385	1,62,80,938	413	11,93,714	...
23rd June 1883	State.												
23rd June 1883	East Indian	1,507	9,86,505	621	1,509	11,06,105	738	73,48,242	599	85,56,001	709	12,08,602	...
16th ditto	Calcutta and South Eastern	28	7,650	273	56	6,490	116	20,241	128	40,174	118	16,933	...
16th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,502	56	27	1,544	59	11,524	62	19,514	63	2,220	...
2nd ditto	Northern Bengal	233	33,984	172	230	45,316	197	2,92,495	157	3,31,945	180	84,450	...
16th ditto	Tirhoot	85	12,447	146	166	20,734	125	1,13,928	165	1,40,715	109	26,787	...
19th May 1883	Patna-Oya	57	8,495	149	...	(a)	...	(a) 77,336	100	(c) 78,420	197	1,084	...
16th June 1883	Muttra-Hathras	20	2,127	73	20	2,579	60	21,262	90	22,910	90	1,648	...
16th ditto	Cawnpore-Farrukhabad	87	6,695	77	87	6,616	76	55,117	78	62,267	76	...	2,850
23rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghaziपुर	13	1,167	97	12	1,402	117	9,811	100	10,758	112	947	...
23rd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,45,676	221	1,117	3,11,640	270	16,91,148	268	22,05,290	254	5,14,142	...
23rd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	21,875	483	45	23,972	513	1,16,579	318	1,44,198	401	27,619	...
23rd ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	98	19,192	196	149	49,721	334	1,69,528	200	3,88,766	326	2,20,232	...
16th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	26,069	162	161	32,867	204	3,13,663	230	2,92,729	227	...	20,884
23rd ditto	Sindia	76	5,814	78	75	5,635	75	54,241	89	53,227	89	...	1,014
16th ditto	Punjab Northern	412	57,318	139	423	53,577	127	5,11,662	162	4,97,061	147	...	14,901
16th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,00,501	152	660	1,55,768	236	6,50,863	121	10,88,771	206	4,37,908	...
23rd ditto	Muttra-Achnura	23	1,385	60	23	1,170	51	10,182	54	13,617	74	3,435	...
16th ditto	Kaunia-Dhuria	32	1,185	37	32	1,900	61	15,000	58	16,641	66	1,781	...
23rd ditto	Rawari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	11,130	125	...	...	41,178	58	41,178	...
	TOTAL	3,181	5,60,042	176	3,390	7,31,290	216	43,38,390	169	54,98,403	261	11,60,013	...
16th June 1883	Native States.												
16th June 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal	194	27,772	143	193	30,746	159	2,36,261	150	2,60,444	169	24,183	...
16th ditto	Nizam's	121	18,697	156	121	15,872	131	1,41,071	143	1,33,630	128	...	17,841
9th ditto	Mysore	86	6,290	78	86	5,188	60	41,745	60	40,182	58	...	1,568
23rd ditto	Jodhpur	...	...	...	19	760	40	...	...	6,615	44	6,615	...
	TOTAL	401	52,759	132	419	52,516	125	4,19,077	124	4,30,801	129	11,724	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,905	34,43,154	348	10,238	39,97,813	385	2,71,95,928	339	3,07,70,041	374	35,74,113	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,25,10,127	155	1,47,00,620	181	...	...
	Net RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,46,85,801	184	1,60,69,421	193	13,14,620	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipt from 1st April to 30th May 1883.

(c) Total receipt from 1st April to 10th May 1883.

R. A. SARGEANT, Major, R. E.,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 7th July 1883.

No. XXI of 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 2nd JUNE 1883.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 2nd JUNE 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th JUNE 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th JUNE 1883.		Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.		
23rd June 1883	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
16th ditto	Eastern Bengal	172	70,333	408	207	82,815	400	6,41,085	410	8,41,681	452	1,97,596	...
16th ditto	Ondh and Bahikund	547	1,11,033	203	547	1,28,117	235	10,88,366	218	12,61,768	257	1,76,412	...
16th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	1,08,015	223	741	2,72,085	367	17,85,408	280	21,33,180	322	3,47,774	...
16th ditto	Madras	858	1,68,137	190	861	1,24,590	145	12,03,677	161	11,81,779	153	...	78,899
16th ditto	South Indian	655	88,085	134	655	88,840	136	7,16,306	120	7,18,866	122	2,470	...
23rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	8,49,859	583	1,458	8,90,610	611	67,27,316	600	91,92,781	701	4,65,465	...
16th ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India	461	2,55,694	548	461	3,09,630	672	26,21,460	602	28,39,636	684	2,18,167	...
	TOTAL	4,827	17,56,186	361	4,830	18,01,756	384	1,68,46,795	383	1,81,75,691	410	18,28,896	...
23rd June 1883	State.												
16th ditto	East Indian	1,507	6,08,534	395	1,508	10,85,635	688	28,44,976	508	95,95,589	707	13,50,563	...
16th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,584	92	56	5,720	102	31,827	124	51,894	115	20,067	...
16th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,730	64	27	1,178	55	18,055	53	15,022	62	1,967	...
2nd ditto	Northern Bengal	238	68,529	144	230	35,050	152	3,31,024	155	3,66,996	177	35,972	...
16th ditto	Tirhoot	85	12,238	144	166	19,584	118	1,26,167	162	1,60,299	110	34,132	...
19th May 1883	Patna Gya	57	8,719	153	...	(a)	...	(b) 77,336	196	(c) 7,8421	197	1,085	...
16th June 1883	Muttia-Hathras	20	2,412	93	29	2,357	81	23,674	89	25,267	97	1,593	...
16th ditto	Cawnpore Furrakhabad	87	6,195	71	87	6,826	78	61,312	77	59,093	75	...	2,219
23rd ditto	Dildurgar-Ghazipur	12	1,150	96	12	1,089	91	10,961	100	11,847	110	886	...
23rd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,21,067	201	1,117	2,76,340	247	21,15,215	207	25,41,030	253	4,26,116	...
23rd ditto	Wardha Cud	45	11,241	265	45	11,243	250	1,28,520	312	1,55,411	384	20,921	...
23rd ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	98	16,806	171	149	42,818	287	1,76,335	197	4,31,578	323	2,55,243	...
16th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	27,291	170	161	33,397	207	3,40,954	232	3,20,127	225	...	14,827
23rd ditto	Sindia	75	5,883	78	75	5,948	79	60,124	89	59,175	88	...	949
16th ditto	Punjab Northern	412	49,878	121	422	61,067	145	5,61,540	157	5,58,158	147	...	8,323
23rd ditto	Indus Valley and Kurudhar	660	92,260	140	660	2,13,968	323	7,43,124	123	13,02,739	219	5,59,616	...
23rd ditto	Muttia Achnora	32	1,269	85	33	1,210	83	11,402	64	14,827	72	8,425	...
16th ditto	Kannia-Bourla	32	1,331	42	32	1,476	46	16,390	56	18,317	64	1,927	...
23rd ditto	Bewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	8,590	97	...	...	49,700	62	49,768	...
	TOTAL	3,181	4,99,253	167	3,380	7,28,191	216	48,25,960	167	62,20,597	205	18,97,637	...
16th June 1883	Native States.												
16th ditto	Bharnagar-Gondal	194	23,060	117	193	27,297	141	2,56,921	146	2,87,741	166	28,820	...
18th ditto	Nizam's	121	16,077	133	121	14,545	120	1,57,148	142	1,88,075	127	...	19,078
9th ditto	Mysore	86	4,957	58	86	5,307	63	46,730	59	45,570	59	...	1,158
23rd ditto	Jodhpur	...	...	...	19	690	36	...	...	7,325	43	7,825	...
	TOTAL	401	43,724	109	419	47,919	111	4,62,800	126	4,78,720	127	15,920	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,516	31,96,227	322	10,239	37,06,501	302	8,03,68,441	386	3,44,76,547	375	40,88,106	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,39,76,883	165	1,65,48,743	180	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,64,07,058	181	1,79,27,804	195	18,20,748	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th May 1883.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 19th May 1883.

SIMLA.
The 7th July 1883.R. A. SARGEANT, Major, R. E.,
Offy. Under-Secretary.

No. XXII of 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 10th JUNE 1882.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27th JUNE 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL TO 10th JUNE 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL TO 27th JUNE 1883.		Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
23rd June 1883	Gauged.		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
23rd June 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	69,533	405	207	78,042	377	7,13,618	409	9,19,728	444	2,06,106	...
16th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,05,908	194	547	1,30,706	239	11,94,365	215	13,95,484	255	3,01,119	...
16th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	670	1,84,099	272	741	2,78,474	376	19,69,505	287	24,11,654	326	4,42,149	...
16th ditto	Madras	858	1,36,100	159	861	1,37,846	160	13,99,777	161	13,22,624	153	...	77,153
16th ditto	South Indian	655	79,128	121	655	77,965	119	7,95,524	120	7,96,581	121	1,307	...
23rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,459	5,89,722	405	1,458	7,81,284	536	93,16,039	634	99,74,065	634	6,58,027	...
16th ditto	Hombay, Baroda and Central India.	461	1,58,530	344	461	3,06,070	664	27,79,989	594	31,45,696	682	3,65,707	...
	TOTAL	4,827	13,22,110	274	4,930	17,00,386	363	1,81,68,916	372	1,99,66,077	405	17,97,261	...
23rd June 1883	State.												
23rd June 1883	East Indian	1,507	9,27,777	616	1,509	11,04,049	732	91,72,753	600	1,06,99,588	708	15,26,835	...
16th ditto	Calcutta and South Eastern.	83	2,630	77	66	6,000	107	34,357	120	57,895	116	23,538	...
16th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,301	46	27	1,567	57	14,356	52	16,589	61	2,233	...
2nd ditto	Northern Bengal	233	34,365	147	...	(a)	...	(b) 3,31,024	155	(c) 3,06,996	177	35,072	...
16th ditto	Tirhoot	85	13,725	161	166	19,196	116	1,39,801	162	1,79,495	111	39,694	...
19th May 1883	Patna-Gya	57	7,895	139	...	(a)	...	(d) 77,336	190	(e) 78,420	197	1,084	...
16th June 1883	Muttra-Hathras	20	1,798	62	20	2,205	76	25,471	86	27,472	95	2,001	...
16th ditto	Cawnpore-Farrukhabad	87	6,356	73	87	7,527	87	67,609	76	66,620	76	...	1,000
23rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghaziपुर	12	1,169	97	12	1,111	93	12,120	99	12,858	106	838	...
23rd ditto	Rajputana Mulwa	1,117	1,04,857	174	1,117	2,04,670	237	33,09,672	204	28,06,301	251	4,96,729	...
23rd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	12,606	280	45	13,566	301	1,41,126	309	1,69,007	375	27,881	...
23rd ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	98	13,787	141	149	37,912	254	1,90,122	191	4,69,490	315	2,79,368	...
16th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	161	22,320	139	161	25,863	161	3,63,274	222	3,61,806	216	...	11,280
23rd ditto	Sindia	75	5,410	72	75	5,967	80	65,534	86	65,165	...	...	300
16th ditto	Punjab Northern.	412	47,336	115	419	50,500	121	6,08,876	153	6,08,658	144	...	310
16th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar.	660	81,974	124	660	2,57,438	390	8,25,098	123	15,60,177	236	7,35,079	...
23rd ditto	Muttra Achnera	23	1,109	49	23	1,250	55	12,511	59	16,077	60	3,566	...
16th ditto	Kannia Dhuria	32	1,091	34	32	1,730	54	17,481	53	20,056	62	2,575	...
23rd ditto	Rewari Ferozepore	...	...	...	80	8,590	97	...	...	69,856	65	58,356	...
	TOTAL	3,154	4,49,119	141	3,147	7,06,131	224	52,35,818	163	69,31,722	221	16,95,904	...
16th June 1883	Native States.												
16th June 1883	Bhavnagar Gondal	194	19,947	103	193	24,325	126	2,76,989	141	3,12,076	162	33,208	...
16th ditto	Nizam's	121	14,534	120	121	15,402	128	1,71,682	139	1,53,477	127	...	18,206
9th ditto	Mysore	86	4,209	49	86	5,079	59	50,941	59	50,658	59	...	283
23rd ditto	Jodhpur	...	...	...	19	550	29	...	...	7,875	41	7,875	...
	TOTAL	401	38,690	96	419	45,366	108	5,01,491	128	5,24,066	125	22,595	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,021	27,37,696	276	10,005	36,44,932	64	3,30,78,878	330	3,61,21,473	362	30,42,595	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,62,16,284	161	1,82,96,308	183	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,78,62,594	179	1,98,25,165	199	19,60,571	...

(a) Return not received. (b) Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd June 1883.
 (c) Total receipts from 1st April to 27th May 1883.

(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd June 1883.
 (e) Total receipts from 1st April to 27th May 1883.

B. A. SARGEANT, Major, R. E.,

Off. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
 The 7th July 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MEASURES TO PREVENT FREQUENT CHANGES IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE
ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF OF A PROVINCE.No. 24
295-100*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—
dated Simla, the 6th July 1883.*

Read the undermentioned papers on the subject of certain proposed alterations
in the Civil furlough rules:—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 33—1343-1354, dated 7th September 1882.

Financial Despatch to Secretary of State No. 290, dated 26th September 1882.

Financial Despatch from Secretary of State No. 66, dated 22nd February 1883.

RESOLUTION.

In the Resolution of the 7th September 1882, the Government of India intimated to Local Governments the result of the reference made to them a year previously, as to the practical working of the rule under which officers absent on furlough retain a lien on their appointments. It was stated that the Governor General in Council had found no sufficient reason for the withdrawal of that concession, but that at the same time there could be no doubt that in some provinces changes among the administrative, and especially among the district, staff had been more frequent than was at all desirable; and it was said that something should be done to check this tendency where it existed, partly by amendment of the rules in some points of minor detail, and partly by the adoption in all Local Administrations of a settled line of policy in working the rules. Much could, it was believed, be done by making proper arrangements for regulating the posting of officers on their return from furlough; and the general principle by which the Government of India desired that Local Governments should be guided in this matter was that private and personal considerations should always give way to public interests; and that every endeavour should be made to avoid unnecessary disturbance of existing arrangements. In these views of the Government of India the Secretary of State has now intimated his general concurrence, remarking that, while it is undesirable to lay down any general rule as to the length of time during which an officer should remain in one district, or as to the considerations which should guide the several Governments in posting officers on their return from furlough, the arrangements of Government must always be regulated with reference to the requirements of the public service at the time. The Governor General in Council trusts that Local Governments will in future see that full effect is given to these instructions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State. It was not the intention of the Government of India in the Resolution of September last to lay down any hard-and-fast rule as to the maximum term during which an officer should be retained in a district. Local Governments must of course be guided in deciding such matters by a consideration of what is best for the public interests, but it should not be forgotten that, while frequent changes are bad, an officer may yet be left too long in a district, and that it may sometimes be best both for himself and for the district administration to make a change.

2. It was further proposed in the Resolution of September 1882 that Local Governments should have the power to require an officer to regulate the precise term of his leave to suit the public requirements, *i.e.*, that an officer should be compelled to take less or more leave (within reasonable limits) than he applies for, on penalty of his forfeiting a lien on his appointment if he declined to accept the arrangement. Upon this the Secretary of State remarks: "The Government should certainly have the power of refusing an officer the full leave for which he applies, if there is reason to think that the grant of that precise amount will be prejudicial to the public interests; but I do not think that an officer should ever be required to take more leave than he desires, or that he should, if prepared to pay the penalty of forfeiting the lien on his appointment or his claim to a similar one, have the right of taking an amount of leave (whether less or more) which would be inconvenient to the Government." The Governor General in Council desires that effect may be given to this view which practically enables the Local Government to insist on leave being taken in the manner most consistent with the interests of the Public Service. The point has been made clear in the Civil Leave Code by the insertion of the note under section 4 of the code, published in the Financial Department Notification No. 1333, dated 7th June 1883.

3. In paragraph 6 of the Resolution of September 1882, it was stated that a recommendation would be made to the Secretary of State that the period of a Civil Servant's residence in India entitling him to his first furlough should be reduced from eight to five years. It has now been decided that no change shall be made in the furlough rules on this point.

4. The Secretary of State has approved of the principle of imposing a check on the abuse of the leave rules by recurring grants of furlough on medical certificate to which attention was drawn in paragraph 7 of the Resolution of the 7th September last. The best mode of effecting this is still under consideration.

5. Lastly, the Secretary of State agrees to the proposal made by the Government of India that (except in very special cases) extensions of leave should not be granted in England, unless the applicants produce evidence that the Governments under which they are employed have no objection to such extension. This point has been provided for by the revised rule 1 under Section 77 of the Civil Leave Code, published in Financial Department Notification No. 1333, dated 7th June 1883.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North-Western Prov.
inies and Oudh.
Panjab.

Central Provinces.
British Burma.
Assam.
Coorg.
Hyderabad.

Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information and guidance, and that a copy be forwarded to the Department of Finance for information, and that the Resolution be published

in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10th JULY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain in varying quantities, heaviest on the south-west and north-east coasts, has fallen throughout the Madras Presidency. In Mysore the fall is still insufficient for standing crops, but Coorg has received a plentiful supply.

The rains over the districts of the Bombay Presidency, Berars, Central India, and Rajputana have, with few exceptions, been favourable and sufficient. In Guzerat the fall has been heavy; river floods have caused great damage in Surat, and a break is required. The Indus is rising in Sind, and prospects have improved. Parts of the Southern Mahratta Country are still in need of more rain. A break would be beneficial in Indore, but rain is beginning to be urgently wanted in Marwar in Rajputana where the tanks are all dry and water is obtained with great difficulty.

In Burma and Assam the weather continues favourable, but for the time of the year the rainfall is below average, particularly in the former province. The cessation of heavy rain in Bengal noticed last week has become more marked, the average fall being under two inches, except in Orissa and at Calcutta and Hazaribagh. Heavy and seasonable rain has fallen throughout the Central Provinces. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh have also received a moderate supply during the week, but more is required in several districts. Rain still holds off in the Punjab, hardly any having fallen between Delhi and Amritsar; elsewhere the fall has averaged under an inch and a half.

Harvesting is still in progress in Madras and Mysore. The rice crops of the districts on the west coast are being weeded and transplanted and promise well. Ploughing and sowing for the *kharif* continue everywhere, but are backward in parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab for want of rain. In Assam and Bengal the prospects of the rice crops are on the whole favourable, but more rain is necessary to admit of transplanting on high lands in Bengal. Harvesting of jute and early rice has commenced in a few places in the latter province, and the condition of standing crops of jute, indigo, and sugarcane is satisfactory.

Some damage has been done to crops in Surat by the floods, and danger from a similar cause is apprehended in Orissa where the rains have been heavy. Locusts continue to threaten the crops of several districts of the Bombay Presidency, and their appearance is also reported in one of the Central India States.

Fever is generally prevalent, and the mortality from cholera is still severe in Poona and Ahmednagar in Bombay and Wardha in the Central Provinces.

Prices are for the most part stationary, with a tendency to rise in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 11th)		
Bellary ...	54 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest ready, yield average.
Kurnool ...	151 (average of eight stations).	Small-pox in one and cattle-disease in six taluks.
Ganjam ...	413 (average of seven stations).	One case of cholera.
Kistna ...	76 (average of seven stations).	Fever, small-pox, guinea-worm, and cattle-disease slight.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	220 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops good where water available; harvest <i>bari</i> , paddy, &c., yield half; small-pox in two taluks; cholera in two villages; cattle-disease slight in one taluk.
Coimbatore ...	53 (average of three stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest <i>cholum</i> in parts, yield average; 2 deaths from cholera in one taluk; fever in one taluk.
Tanjore ...	47 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops generally good; 5 deaths from cholera; rinderpest slight in one taluk.
Madura ...	93 (average of five stations).	Standing crops generally fair except in one taluk; harvest dry crops in parts; cholera slight in parts of one taluk.
Malabar ...	382 (average of fourteen stations).	First crop progressing in all taluks; small-pox slight in nine taluks; fever and cattle-disease in parts, latter slight.
Travancore ...	529	Paddy plants being weeded and in good condition; fever prevails.
Bombay—(July 11th)		
Kurrachee ...	107; average of twelve other stations, 147.	One case of small-pox still remaining in Kurrachee, no fresh cases since 28th June, disease in eight villages in districts, 23 fresh cases, 1 death, 13 remaining sick; river at Kotri on 9th 15 feet 3 inches, 2 inches lower than on same date last year; fever in seven taluks.
Hydrabad ...	Rain in eight talukas, average fall 85.	<i>Kharif</i> preparations in progress; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 26, 32 and 34, in Sehwan 32 and 40, in Ghoraberi 26, 32 and 40, and in Shahbandar 20, 40 and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Ahmedabad ...	647	River rising at best; small-pox in eight and fever in one taluk; prices of food-grains steady since last week.
Baruch ...	1048	Total rainfall 1189; sowings progressing; wheat 26½ and <i>bajri</i> 30 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	601	Total rainfall 2137; sowing operations commenced everywhere, including Anreli; health good; <i>bajri</i> 27 and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
		Total rainfall 2334, break wanted; much damage to property in city and to property and crops in Chorasi by recent flood; transplanting of rice in some talukas; fever in Bulsar and Pardi; <i>juari</i> 41 and <i>agali</i> 48 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Nasik	Heavy rain throughout the district.	Small-pox in Nasik and Sinnar; cholera still prevails in most talukas; transplanting of <i>ajali</i> and <i>juari</i> in progress in Dangi villages, completed in others; locusts damaging <i>ajali</i> and rice crops; prices stationary.
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain every day, heavy on 7th, 8th and 9th; total of week 13.0.	Total rainfall up to date 27.40, being .03 above average; abnormal temperature from 1° warm to 2° cool; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind south-easterly till 6th, afterwards north-westerly, strong on 4th.
Poona	Maximum 2.44; minimum .62.	107 cholera cases, 230 fatal; sowing nearly completed; <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>juari</i> 45 lbs. per rupee; in Poona <i>bajri</i> 32 and <i>juari</i> 39 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	1.62 in Parner; 1.55 in Rahuri; 1.29 in Jamkhed; 1.11 in Kopergum; 1.02 in Akola; in the remaining talukas from .29 in Nagar to .99 in Newasa.	Sowing of <i>bharif</i> in progress in all the talukas, except Parner, Kopergum, and Akola; cattle-disease to a slight extent in Parner; cholera in all talukas, 1,718 cases, 873 deaths; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 51 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 33 lbs. in Rahuri; <i>juari</i> —maximum 66 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 48 lbs. in Rahuri.
Sholapur	.92	Total rainfall 12.80; <i>bharif</i> sowings continue; <i>juari</i> 50 and <i>bajri</i> 52 lbs. per rupee; 160 cholera cases, 68 deaths.
Dhulewar	Maximum at Hanganl, 1.12; at Dhulewar, 1.31; at Mugod, .82; Mundargi, nil; at all other stations, less than .50.	Rain urgently required at Navalgund, Nargund, Gadag, Mundargi, and Ramdhanur; sowing of <i>juari</i> begun in some places; rice crop good, except in Kaladgi where it has been eaten up by insects, and fields are being sown afresh; plague prevails in Mugod and Mundargi talukas; <i>juari</i> 50 and rice 30 lbs. per rupee.
Karwar	In Karwar, 5.61; in Kumbha, 2.67; in Sirsi, 3.53; in Halhal, 1.05.	Transplanting and weeding continue, also sowing in some places <i>ajali</i> ; rice plants and garden crops healthy; small-pox in Karwar, Halhal, and Kumbha, 2 deaths; in Bhatthal petta, 1, and Sirsi 2; slight fever throughout the district; common rice in Karwar 12 seers per rupee, in district average 13½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	2.61	Total rainfall 12.70, weather cloudy; health good; cholera in some parts of Halar; <i>bajri</i> 28 and <i>juari</i> 33 lbs. per rupee; the heavy rain in some parts of Halar has caused damage to houses.
General Remarks. —Rain throughout the Presidency and Sind, heavy in Guzerat, but wanted in parts of the Southern Mahratta Country; river rising in Sind; sowing in general progress, as also transplanting of rice; locusts in Nasik, Khandesh, Tamur, Colaba, and Ratnagiri; cholera in Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Khandesh, and Tamur; cattle-disease in a few places.		
Bengal—(July 11th)		
Chittagong	.78	Weather reasonable; transplanting of <i>aus</i> rice nearly over; sowings of <i>aman</i> rice actively going on; prospects fair; prices stationary; sporadic cholera and cattle-disease continue; fever abating.
Dacca	1.74	Transplanted and <i>shail</i> rice being sown; <i>aus</i> being harvested; jute has been to a great extent destroyed by worms, and crops to a certain extent by the sudden rise of water in the Nawabganje station.
24-Pergunnas (Calcutta)	3.99	Prospects of <i>aus</i> and <i>aman</i> crops good; transplanting of <i>aman</i> rice on low lands going on, and high lands being prepared for it; price of common rice stationary; public health good.
Moorshedabad	1.93	Prospects of crops continue to be favourable; transplanting of <i>aman</i> rice has commenced in some places; average price of rice 19 seers per rupee; health generally good.
Rajshahy	1.21, slight rain	More rain wanted at an early date; crops rather backward for want of rain.
Burdwan	.06	Rain much wanted in Cutwa sub-division where agricultural operations are at a standstill, insufficient rain in Culna sub-division elsewhere transplanting in progress; public health fair.
Rangpur	.86	Prospects of crops good; some cholera still in the district.
Bhagalpur	.26	Prospects good; rice 17 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah	1.63	Prospects of crops good; indigo manufacture commenced; common rice 18 seers per rupee; public health good; rivers falling.
Patna	.76	Prospects of crops good; ploughing and sowing going on; <i>makar</i> germinated in some places.
Darbhanga	.42	Low lands still under water, high lands dry; transplanting checked; rain wanted; cholera greatly diminished, but breaks out sometimes in places; prices stationary; health good.
Hazaribagh	.65; ample rain during the week.	Weather reasonable; prospects of <i>bhadai</i> and early rice favourable; general health good.
Cuttack	.64	Rivers falling; rice growing well; prices unchanged; public health generally good.
General Remarks. —More or less rain fell during the week in all the districts of Bengal; in a few places agricultural operations are retarded for want of sufficient rain; prospects of the crops on the whole are favourable; in a few places early rice and jute are being harvested; transplanting of <i>aman</i> rice on low lands is progressing, and high lands are being prepared and awaiting more rain for transplanting operations; sugarcane, jute, and other crops are doing well; <i>bhadai</i> crops are doing well; some damage is anticipated in Orissa in consequence of high floods and breaches in embankments; public health generally good, though in a few places cholera and fever are still prevalent; cattle-pox in Gya.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (July 11th)	‘6	Weather cloudy; some <i>kharif</i> crops sown; no sickness of men or cattle; prices steady.
Allahabad (" ")	2·8 average in all parganas on 6th; ‘8 at Sadr on 10th.	More rain wanted; ploughing and sowing begun all over district; cholera increased; prices slightly risen.
Gorakhpur (" 9th)	2·0	Sky generally cloudy; <i>kharif</i> sowings in progress; no cholera; prices steady.
Jhansi (" ")	3·4; Man, ‘7; Moth, 4·4.	Ploughing and sowing in progress; prices fluctuating; health good.
Agra (" ")	‘6 to 2·4 in all parganas.	<i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress; fever in two and small pox in one pargana; sporadic cholera in four parganas; prices rising slightly.
Barilly (" 10th)	Rain over most of the district on the 9th instant.	Sowings going forward; prices tending to rise; health remains good.
Meerut (" ")	2·8; Ghazimabad, ‘7; Hapur, ‘8; drizzle in Sardhana; very insufficient rain so far.	<i>Kharif</i> crops are being sown where there is sufficient moisture; weather hot, wind easterly; prices showing a further tendency to rise.
Kumaun (" ")	Fair rain in all parts of district, except in neighbourhood of Almora where scarcely any rain has fallen.	Crop prospects good; health fair; cattle-disease still continues; prices stationary.
Lucknow (" ")	1·9; Malibad, 2·1; Mohanlalganj, 1·4.	Wind variable; <i>kharif</i> sowings in progress; prices steady; cholera disappearing.
Partabgarh (" ")	Sadr, 2·5; Khandwa, 3·3; Patti, 2·7.	Land being ploughed for <i>kharif</i> sowings; rice sown here and there; general health good; prices almost stationary.
Sitapur (" ")	1·0	Rainfall sufficient to prevent much harm, but rice sowings arrested in many places.
Fyzabad (" ")	Tahsil Ikkapur, 1·9; Tanda, ‘9; Akbarpur, 1·0.	Sowing of <i>kharif</i> crops nearly completed; small-pox and fever in parts of district; condition of cattle fair.
Cawnpore (" ")	‘6 to 4·1 on 6th	A few cases of cholera; <i>kharif</i> sowings in progress; prices almost stationary.
Farrukhabad (" ")	Rain slight in three tahsils.	Weather clear and cloudy; ploughing and sowing commenced; condition of people fair.
Bee Bareilly (" 9th)	Good rain on 6th, average 2·5.	Sky cloudy; ploughing and sowing for <i>kharif</i> in progress; cholera abating; prices stationary.
General Remarks. —Rain fell in all reporting districts during the week; ploughing and sowing are in progress, but several districts complain of the insufficiency of the rain, and the rice sowings have been stopped in Sitapur in consequence; cholera appears to be abating; prices are stationary in most districts, but are rising in a few.		
Punjab—(July 10th)		
Delhi	‘03	Health fair; prices fluctuating.
Hissar	.....	Weather cloudy; rain much needed; prices rising; sporadic cholera in Jhajjar tahsil; general health everywhere good.
Umballa	.....	No report received.
Jullundur	No rain	Health good; prices stationary.
Amritsar	Slight rain	Health good; prices stationary.
Sialkot	1·0	Health good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore	1·0	Health good; slight rise in prices.
Lahore	Slight rain	Twenty-five cases of cholera; prices steady.
Rawalpindi	‘6	Health good; prices falling.
Mooltan	1·4	Health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan	‘4	Health good; <i>rabi</i> harvesting over; prices steady.
Peshawar	1·3	Health good; prices rising.
General Remarks. —Moderate rain in nearly every district, but more needed; health good, except in the Delhi and Lahore districts; <i>kharif</i> sowings in progress.		
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur	2·45; heavy rain in early part of the week.	Weather cloudy and wet; cotton and <i>lari</i> being sown; cholera slight; prices steady.
Jubbulpore	3·38	Weather wet and cloudy; sowing progressing; small-pox lingering; wheat 21 and rice 14 seers per rupee.
Saugor	3·49	Sowings general; early sowings have germinated in places; prices steady; health good.
Seoni (July 10th)	14·16	Weather cloudy and wet; sowings progressing; 17 deaths from cholera; prices stationary.
Moshangabad	5·28; heavy rain on 9th.	Weather cloudy and wet; <i>kharif</i> sowings continue; 2 deaths from small-pox; wheat 14 and rice 9 seers per rupee.
Khandwa	3·17	Weather cloudy; sowings nearly completed; 10 deaths from cholera; prices steady.
Rajpur	2·24	Prospects good; health good; prices steady.
Bambalpur (July 7th)	12·14; very heavy rain during the week.	Early rice sowings almost finished; land being prepared for late rice sowings; break in the rains necessary; health good; common rice 45 seers per rupee.
General Remarks. —Rain general and very seasonable; sowings continuing; cholera still very severe in Wardha; prices steady.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (July 11th)		
Akyab ...	5.48	Total up to date 71.72; 12 deaths from cholera in district and 3 in town and 7 deaths from small-pox in Koladan; cattle-disease in four townships, in others health of plough cattle good; ploughing wages from 15 to 40 baskets per man per season.
Rangoon ...	4.34	Total up to date 24.88; public health good; prices of paddy from Rs. 97 to Rs. 98 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	5.50	Total up to date 34.88; 2 deaths from cholera in town, otherwise public health good; 2 deaths of cattle in Bassein, 35 in Laymyathna, and 18 in Yaygyee townships; ploughing progressing.
Prome ...	2.77	Total up to date 21.21; public health and health of plough cattle good; ploughing progressing everywhere, about 20,000 acres already ploughed.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	6.57	Total up to date 61.58; 2 cases of cholera in one township, otherwise public health in Moulmein and district good; cattle-disease slight in Gyangsalwe and Zaya and severe in Palogyoon and Martaban townships; ploughing progressing, about 60 per cent of fields ploughed; health of plough cattle good; sowings progressing, about 10 per cent of fields sown in Moulmein town and district; ploughing and sowing progressing, about 100 acres ploughed during the week; wages of ploughing labour 8 annas a day; crops being small, transplanting has not begun yet.
Toungoo ...	2.60	Total up to date 26.70; public health good; health of plough cattle good; ploughing progressing rapidly. <i>General Remarks.</i> —A little sporadic cholera and small-pox, otherwise health of province good; cattle-disease in various districts, everywhere slight, except in part of Amherst district where it is reported as severe; agricultural operations going on satisfactorily.
Assam—(July 11th)		
Gauhati ...	2.78 for week ending 10th instant.	Weather very hot; reaping of <i>ahu</i> paddy in progress; lands being ploughed for <i>sali</i> crops; public health fairly good; slight cholera in parts of interior.
Sylhet ...	3.38	Crop prospects improving; small-pox still prevalent in parts of the district.
Cachar ...	5.88	Weather intensely warm; cultivation of <i>sali</i> and transplanting of <i>aus</i> and sowing of <i>axya</i> crops progressing; common rice 16 seers per rupee; general health good.
Dibrugarh ...	2.49	Weather hot; transplanting of <i>sali ahu</i> progressing; cattle-disease still reported from North Lakhimpur; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (July 11th)		
Bangalore ...	1.41	Standing crops in good condition; preparations are being made for sowing dry crops; harvesting of <i>ryasak</i> paddy almost completed; prospects improved; public health good.
Mysore ...	.42	Standing crops need rain in some parts; prospects favourable; public health good.
Mercara ...	11.01	Standing crops doing well; labour coming in very slowly on coffee estates. <i>General Remarks.</i> —1.36 rain at Kolar slight rain in other districts; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; public health generally good; prices much the same as last reported.
Berar & Hyderabad— (July 11th)		
Amrāoli ...	6.18	<i>Kharif</i> sowings continue; wheat 16 and <i>jeari</i> 20 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	9.08	<i>Kharif</i> sowings progressing.
Hyderabad ...	.....	No report received.
Central India States— (July 11th)		
Indore ...	3.20	Weather seasonable, a break in the rains would now be advantageous; health good; prices steady.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	1.78	Health good; weather sultry.
Batna ...	.16	Health good.
Sehore ...	2.2	Weather cloudy; crops and public health good.
Rotham ...	.....	No report received.
Neenach ...	.07	Weather seasonable; public health good.
Guana ...	.75	Weather cloudy; health good; wheat 24 seers per rupee; locusts have appeared in the Ragoogarh district.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	.....	No report received.
Nowgong ...	1.30	Weather seasonable; sowing operations progressing; health good; cholera prevalent in parts of Bundelkhand; prices rising.
Bhopawar ...	5.22	Health good; prices stationary; continuous rain retards sowing operations.
Manpur ...	.....	No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 11th)	6.29 during week	Total rainfall 25.0; weather cloudy and showery and occasionally close.
Sirohi (" 8th)	Rain slight at intervals during week; 1.04.	Weather cloudy; tanks partly full, wells full; health and crops good.
Marwar (" 6th)	.09	Tanks all empty, water obtained from wells with great difficulty; health good; crops in need of rain and in danger of being scorched up; sky overcast, but rain holds off; prices stationary.
Mewar (" 8th)	1.23	Tanks and wells fair; health good; crop prospects very good.
Harrowti (" 7th)	Deoli, 1.23; Tonk, 1.90; Kotah, .41; Shalipura, .21; previous week—Kotah, 2.17; Shalipura, .62.	Weather seasonable; sowings progressing; health good.
Jhallawar (" 6th)	.24	Heavy rain in some districts; weather cloudy and cool.
Ajmere (" 10th)	3.36	Sowings progressing favourably; health good.
Jaypore (" ")	1.58	Some cholera cases at capital and districts; sowings commenced; prices stationary.
Bhurlpore (July 10th)	Average .33	No report received.
Ulwur (July 10th)		Strong westerly wind; prices rising; cholera in four tubsils.
Nepal—(July 6th)		
Katmandu ...	2.58	Agricultural prospects good; more rain is desired; rice transplanting is still going on.

MEMORANDUM ON THE WEATHER CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIA DURING MAY AND JUNE 1883.

No. 63 Met.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology), under date Simla, the 13th July 1883.

Read the following :—

Memorandum on the weather characteristics of India during the month of May 1883.

Throughout the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, from Mooltan to Benares, the telegraphic reports show that from the 1st to the 21st of May the atmosphere was exceptionally dry. This was most remarkable at the hill stations in the North-Western Himalaya, but over the whole region the air apparently became drier as the month advanced, till, on the 19th and 20th, at Chakrata the amount of moisture was about 45 per cent. below the average and equalled only 8 per cent. of saturation. During this time no rain fell, but on the 22nd there was a rapid increase in the dampness of the air, and from that date till the close of the month humidity was above the average, and frequent and rather heavy showers of rain fell. As usual, the temperature of the air varied inversely with its humidity. From the 1st to the 22nd it was above, and from the 23rd to 31st below, the average of the month. The hottest day was the 20th, when the average was exceeded—

by 14° at Dera Ismail Khan,
 „ 12° at Rawalpindi, Delhi, Chakrata and Agra,
 „ 11° at Ludhiana and Sirsa;

and the coolest day was the 28th, when the average was not reached—

by 23° at Murree,
 „ 20° at Dera Ismail Khan and Sialkot,
 „ 17° at Lahore, Sirsa and Agra.

The 20th May was probably the hottest day of the year over the whole of Northern India. Excluding Bengal and Chitla Nagpur, it appears that on that day there was a mean maximum temperature of 111° and a mean minimum temperature of 87°, making the approximate mean of the day as high as 99°. The highest readings recorded was 117°.

On the 28th, above noted as being the coolest day of the month in Northern India, there was a somewhat unusual fall of snow on the Himalaya. In Kashmir it was slight but general, but in the Chumbi State a great deal of fresh snow fell which was only beginning to melt on June 7th; and in Kulu there was a fall of about 6 inches on May 28th and 29th. In Sikkim the snowfall of the month was above the average.

In Northern Bengal and Assam the conditions were nearly the reverse of the above. Here the humidity was above the average from the 1st to the 21st, and below it from the 22nd to the end of the month. The day of greatest humidity was apparently the 14th; and this date corresponds with the middle of that period of excessive precipi-

tation which gave Silchar 27 inches of rain in ten days, and produced disastrous floods, raising the river Barak $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above its zero level, and submerging the station of Silchar and all the country around. No such flood has been experienced since 1833. With the 21st the rainfall appears to have almost entirely ceased. As in the former case, the changes of temperature were the reverse of those of humidity, the readings of the thermometer being below the average from the 1st to 21st, and above it from the 22nd to the 31st, and the day of lowest temperature was that of greatest humidity, *viz.*, the 14th.

In the Central Provinces the conditions were similar to those of North-Western India, humidity being below and temperature above the average during the first 25 days, while dry westerly winds were blowing; but in this region the hottest day was the 19th. On the 26th a rapid change took place, the air becoming suddenly much damper and the temperature falling quickly, so that, while on the 19th at Jabalpur and Saugor it had reached 111° , on the 28th it only amounted to 94° and 92° respectively.

In Rajputana, Sind, Cutch, Guzerat, &c., dry westerly winds prevailed almost throughout the month, the only exception being about a week in the middle of the period. Practically no rain fell over this region, but the temperature varied with that of the more northern provinces, being above the average from the 1st to the 21st. After the latter date it fell suddenly, and on the 27th the readings at Neemuch and Indore were respectively 22° and 19° below the average.

In the Peninsula and Burma the variations from the mean were irregular, and on the whole nowhere large. Over Burma the rainfall was more or less evenly distributed throughout the month, while over the Peninsula the amount of precipitation increased towards its close. In both regions the end of the month was marked by a somewhat sudden increase of humidity and fall of temperature—changes probably connected with the approach of the monsoon, which was apparently setting in at Cochin on the 28th.

A brief summary of the weather over the whole country shows that over the whole of North-Western India, *ie.*, the country north of the Satpurnas and west of Behar, the first two-thirds of the month were exceptionally hot and dry and the last ten days damp, showery, cool and unsettled; that over Bengal and Assam the reverse was the case; and that over the Peninsula and British Burma the whole month presented conditions not widely differing from the average of past years.

Memorandum on the chief weather characteristics of India during the month of June 1883.

In Bengal, after some weeks of close cloudy weather, with occasional showers, the monsoon rains were ushered in on the 13th June with a little cyclonic storm formed apparently on the coast of the Sunderbans. From the coast on the three following days, this storm passed inland on a north-west course, bringing heavy rain in its track as far west as Behar, and a moderate fall up to Allahabad, beyond which, for the time, the rains did not advance. The following are the maximum falls recorded each day:—

June 13th.—Cuttack	...	...	...	1.66 inches.
" 14th.—Saugor Island	...	...	...	5.11 "
" 15th.—Darjeeling	...	...	...	4.56 "
" 16th.—Gya	...	...	...	8.95 "
" 17th.—Mozufferpore	...	...	...	12.49 "

At Bombay it blew strongly on the 11th, 12th and 13th, but not from the monsoon quarter; and afterwards the wind fell light, and so continued till the 24th, when the monsoon set in steadily. But the rainfall has been light throughout the month, and at its close was 6 inches short of the normal average. On the 26th or 27th a second cyclone was formed at the head of the Bay of Bengal, causing heavy rain around the coasts, and especially on those of Orissa and Ganjam; then travelling westward, the centre reached Cuttack on the 30th June; Seoni on the 1st July; Indore on the 2nd, and lay between Rajkot and Kurrachee on the 3rd. It caused very heavy rain in Guzerat, flooding the rivers, and interrupting railway communication between Bombay and Baroda.

In the North-Western Provinces, with the exception already mentioned, the rains did not set in before the 26th, but throughout the month the wind was in general easterly, and occasional thunderstorms occurred. In the Punjab also the first rain fell between the 26th and 29th, but in the eastern half of the province the prevailing high temperature was mitigated by an occasional duststorm. The hottest days were the 4th, 25th and 26th, when the mean temperatures were approximately 92.8 , 93.1 and 94.3 respectively.

In Northern Bengal, during the first half of the month, the humidity was below, and in the second half above, the mean, while in Assam the variations were slight and irregular. The rainfall in Northern Bengal was large, but it fell mostly in the latter half of the month, and was directly attributable to the depression of the 13th—16th. The number of rainy days in Assam and Northern Bengal was 18; but while the rainfall of Bengal was 5 inches in excess of the normal average, that of Assam was 5 inches deficient.

In Lower Bengal rain of importance fell on 22 days. The total fall of the month was 5 inches in excess.

In the Central Provinces rain fell on 16 days; the amounts on the 14th and 15th being large, and the average total amount exceeded the mean by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

In Rajputana, Sind, &c., the number of days on which rain fell was only 4, and the average total was less by $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch than even the small amount which generally falls in this region in the month of June. In Rajputana the month was decidedly cool, but in Sind and Cutch the temperature was generally above the average.

In Bombay and Guzerat rain fell upon 19 days, but the falls were not heavy, and the total amount was 5 inches less than the normal. The temperature was below the average, the difference, over an area stretching from Bombay to Belgaum and from Poona to Secunderabad, being $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

In Madras and Mysore the weather was cloudy; rain fell upon 26 days, the average fall exceeding the normal by $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch. Under these circumstances the temperature was somewhat below the mean.

In Burma the largest number of wet days was recorded, viz., 27, but the falls of rain were not very heavy, except between the 4th and 9th; so that, at the close of the month, there was an average deficiency of 6 inches. The thermometer was below the average throughout.

From the above it appears that over a large part of the country the monsoon so far has been weak. On the 28th of May it was reported to have burst at Cochin, and between that date and the 5th of June it appears to have spread along that coast as far north as Goa. In Bombay itself the weather has been showery, but there have been no very heavy falls of rain. On the Bengal side, on the contrary, the south and south-west winds have brought up even more than the normal amount of rain, and the weather at the head of the Bay has been somewhat exceptionally rough. In Northern India the monsoon current has been much delayed, and in parts of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab continuous rain has hardly yet set in.

W. L. DALLAS,

*Assistant Meteorological Reporter
to the Government of India.*

ORDER.—Ordered, that the memorandum be inserted in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 11th July, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

The Hon'ble D. G. Parkley.

BIKRAMA SINGH'S ESTATES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to confirm and give effect to an award made by His Excellency the

Viceroy and Governor General regarding certain matters in dispute between Sardar Bikrama Singh and the Kapurthala State.

EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. LIBERT also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Emigration of Natives of India.

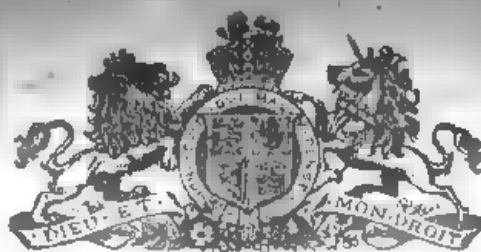
The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 18th July, 1888.

D. FITZPATRICK,

SINLA;
The 11th July, 1888, }

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 29. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. [TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1883.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																TOTAL.			
	WEST.								EAST.								No.	Indian Value.		
	Via TENERIFF.		Via TURKEY.		PERMANENT GULF.		Via SUEZ.		Via AMUR.		Via MADRAS.		Via RANGOON.		NATIVE BUREAU.				Via PATEREN.	
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.			No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		R s. d.		R s. d.		R s. d.		R s. d.		R s. d.		R s. d.		R s. d.		R s. d.		R s. d.		
Sent	3,408	34,915 12	07	183 0	44	1-1 11	4,238	4,325 8	30	16- 12	007	5-03 2	152	000 7	402	000 0	1,757	3,972 0		
Received	2,321	12,085 11	180	207 10	52	2-0 2	4,335	10,421 9	42	11- 11	006	1-07 7	177	1-01 2	402	000 0	1,007	3,144 14		
TOTAL	5,729	47,001 8	187	390 10	96	3-1 13	8,573	20,350 7	72	27 1	1,013	6-10 9	329	1-02 2	804	0-00 0	2,764	7,116 14		
TRANSIT.																				
From East to West—																				
Via Madras	239	1,800 0	3	12 0	8	23 10	4,118	10,523 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,209	18,307 12
Via Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Pateren	38	108 2	...	...	...	...	450	1,238 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	488	1,346 6
From West to East—																				
Via Madras	220	4,320 11	84	251 10	2	1 2	3,088	11,038 14	4	27 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,100	18,840 1
Via Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Pateren	2	3 10	...	...	...	...	2	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11 13
From East to West—																				
Via Bombay	67	327 13	5	15 5	...	...	242	799 9	1	1 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	1,190 8
From West to East—																				
Via Bombay	2	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7 8
From East to East—																				
Via Bombay	...	...	1	5 12	2	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13 14
From East to East—																				
Via Pateren	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	330 0
Via Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	250 1
TOTAL	1,817	8,879 10	89	295 11	12	31 14	7,907	30,607 15	7	20 11	10	331 8	1	1 8	...	...	129	38,320 14
GRAND TOTAL																20,732	1,18,079 6			

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1883.

ROUTE.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN						
Via Teheran	2,888	3,408	5,786	34-71	43-10	39-58
Via Turkey	96	67	163	1-10	0-87	1-12
Via Persian Gulf via Karachi	52	48	100	0-76	0-62	0-68
RED SEA	4,335	4,233	8,568	69-13	54-61	58-62
TOTAL	6,866	7,751	14,617	100-00	100-00	100-00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1883, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1812 AND 1813 OF THE
SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 14th JULY 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLARS

PROVINCES.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEEDS OF 80 TOLAHS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			Wheat.		Barley.		Rice.				Great Millet (Chodum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum.</i>		Baluah Millet (Cumbho, Bajra), <i>Pennisetia Spicata.</i>		Lesser Millets, Baga- do, (Kavari, Veng- go, Pan, Chenna, Coram, Marthia, Nugli, &c.), Pan- rum, Mithoram, Kannu Coram.		Gram.		Firewood.		Salt.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
			Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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* Sea Salt. † Earth Salt.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXIII of 1883.

• APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	Receipts for week ending 17th June 1882.		Total length open.	Receipts for week ending 10th June 1882.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 17th June 1882.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 10th June 1882.		Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open.		
23rd June 1882	<i>Guaranteed.</i>												
	Eastern Bengal . . .	172	72,870	424	207	82,003	396	7,96,197	410	10,01,726	440	2,15,229	...
16th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand . . .	547	95,472	175	547	1,15,233	211	12,80,833	211	15,19,748	263	2,39,912	...
23rd ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi . . .	676	2,19,338	324	748	3,05,310	409	21,88,813	290	27,18,007	833	5,20,154	...
16th ditto	Madras . . .	858	1,43,708	168	861	1,28,143	149	15,43,575	182	14,50,767	153	...	92,808
16th ditto	South Indian . . .	656	89,681	137	656	76,218	116	8,85,206	121	8,79,049	121	...	12,157
23rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula . . .	1,458	4,48,553	308	1,458	6,89,243	471	37,61,591	605	1,06,60,308	665	8,95,717	...
16th ditto	Romney, Harode and Central India . . .	461	2,23,581	480	461	2,63,657	572	30,05,670	585	34,00,353	672	4,03,783	...
	TOTAL	4,827	12,95,302	268	4,037	16,56,006	330	1,91,64,118	363	2,16,23,018	399	21,59,830	...
23rd June 1882	<i>State.</i>												
	East Indian . . .	1,507	8,78,760	583	1,509	11,04,475	732	1,00,51,512	598	1,18,13,336	712	17,61,824	...
16th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	38	2,313	70	56	5,780	103	36,670	113	65,618	117	28,948	...
23rd ditto	Nalhati . . .	27	1,305	48	27	1,724	64	15,661	52	16,407	62	2,836	...
16th ditto	Northern Bengal . . .	233	36,300	156	230	36,000	157	4,01,689	155	4,38,102	173	36,413	...
23rd ditto	Tirhoot . . .	85	11,111	131	166	17,783	107	1,51,002	160	1,97,278	110	46,276	...
10th May 1883	Patna-Gyn . . .	57	9,282	163	...	(a)	...	(b) 77,336	190	(c) 78,120	197	1,084	...
23rd June 1882	Muttra-Mathura . . .	20	1,737	80	20	2,178	85	27,208	84	29,708	93	2,500	...
23rd ditto	Cawnpore-Farrukhabad . . .	87	6,096	70	87	7,164	80	73,765	76	74,900	78	1,225	...
23rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghaziipur . . .	12	1,008	76	12	981	82	13,028	87	13,330	106	911	...
23rd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa . . .	1,117	2,32,255	199	1,117	2,71,250	246	25,31,827	204	30,90,551	251	5,48,724	...
23rd ditto	Wardha Coal . . .	45	7,071	170	45	10,546	234	1,38,797	297	1,80,596	365	31,798	...
23rd ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh . . .	98	6,023	61	149	24,041	161	1,36,145	180	4,94,841	302	2,98,699	...
23rd ditto	Bamgona and Ironwaddy Valley . . .	161	23,662	147	161	20,981	130	3,86,936	216	3,72,141	210	...	14,792
23rd ditto	Sindia . . .	75	6,005	80	75	6,225	83	71,539	85	71,400	87	...	139
23rd ditto	Punjab Northern . . .	412	55,633	135	419	63,730	128	6,61,500	151	6,67,567	144	3,058	...
23rd ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	81,601	124	660	2,17,073	329	9,06,669	123	17,70,100	241	8,03,491	...
23rd ditto	Muttra-Achnera . . .	23	1,187	51	23	1,210	52	13,695	53	17,362	60	3,664	...
16th ditto	Kannia-Dharia . . .	32	1,224	38	82	1,773	55	18,705	53	21,820	62	3,124	...
23rd ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore . . .	...	...	...	89	8,940	100	...	...	74,181	76	74,181	...
	TOTAL	3,180	4,74,313	149	3,377	6,90,982	206	67,35,214	162	76,07,515	203	19,32,301	...
23rd June 1882	<i>Native States.</i>												
	Bhavnagar-Gondal . . .	194	18,700	96	193	19,945	103	2,97,568	139	3,32,021	156	34,453	...
23rd ditto	Nizam's . . .	121	14,326	118	121	15,409	127	1,86,008	138	1,68,886	127	...	17,122
16th ditto	Mysore . . .	80	4,046	47	88	4,560	58	54,986	57	55,626	59	640	...
23rd ditto	Jodhpore . . .	...	...	...	19	550	29	...	...	8,425	40	8,425	...
	TOTAL	401	37,072	92	419	40,864	98	5,38,562	120	5,64,953	123	26,396	...
	GRAND TOTAL	4,921	26,85,447	271	4,921	34,93,227	342	3,57,89,406	325	4,16,80,757	368	58,80,351	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,64,63,127	149	2,00,01,483	177	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,93,26,279	176	2,16,79,274	191	23,41,095	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th May 1882.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 10th May 1882.

SIMLA,
The 14th July 1883.

R. A. SARGEANT, Major, R.E.,
Offy. Under-Secretary.

No. XXIV OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21st JUNE 1883.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22nd JUNE 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL TO 21st JUNE 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 22nd APRIL TO 21st JUNE 1883.		Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
23rd June 1883	Guaranteed. Eastern Bengal.	172	83,381	185	207	82,768	400	8,00,878	416	10,64,404	437	2,14,516	...
23rd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand.	547	79,060	145	547	1,12,378	205	13,68,005	260	16,92,126	240	2,03,221	...
23rd ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	1,81,780	260	748	3,14,892	421	23,70,632	289	80,18,970	340	6,48,338	...
23rd ditto	Madras.	858	1,43,500	167	861	1,18,571	138	16,67,074	102	15,69,888	157	...	1,17,736
23rd ditto	South Indian.	655	81,435	124	655	76,422	117	9,66,041	122	9,50,088	121	...	16,603
30th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	5,35,053	367	1,458	5,35,623	367	1,02,99,648	585	1,11,88,163	630	8,88,519	...
23rd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	461	2,01,318	437	461	2,37,824	516	32,06,886	573	36,47,177	656	4,40,280	...
	TOTAL	4,827	13,05,545	270	4,827	11,78,468	290	2,07,69,661	355	2,30,90,306	300	23,20,644	...
30th June 1883	State. East Indian.	1,507	8,09,310	335	1,509	11,31,911	752	1,08,57,822	594	1,20,48,160	715	20,90,338	...
16th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	23	7,456	227	...	(a)	...	(b) 86,670	113	(c) 65,618	177	28,948	...
30th ditto	Nalhati.	27	1,366	54	27	1,531	57	17,127	52	20,018	62	2,921	...
16th ditto	Northern Bengal.	233	47,275	208	...	(a)	...	(b) 4,01,689	153	(c) 4,38,102	173	36,413	...
30th ditto	Tirhoot.	85	8,144	96	166	5,919	36	1,59,146	154	2,03,292	104	44,146	...
26th May 1883	Patna-Gya.	57	7,867	138	...	(a)	...	(b) 85,832	185	(c) 86,503	100	671	...
30th June 1883	Meerut-Hathras.	29	1,498	52	29	2,335	81	28,707	61	32,044	92	2,357	...
30th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhsad.	87	5,646	65	87	7,065	88	70,411	75	82,656	79	2,246	...
30th ditto	Dildharangur-Glaziipur.	12	820	68	12	910	76	13,818	95	14,874	103	1,026	...
30th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa.	1,117	2,15,095	193	1,117	2,66,350	238	27,46,922	202	33,31,000	249	5,84,078	...
30th ditto	Wardha Coal.	45	9,312	207	45	9,063	215	1,58,109	280	1,90,654	353	32,545	...
30th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh.	98	6,363	65	149	16,093	108	2,02,508	170	5,10,038	286	3,09,430	...
30th ditto	Baugoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	161	23,593	147	161	20,771	129	4,10,520	210	3,92,440	208	...	18,089
30th ditto	Biodia.	75	7,051	94	75	6,875	92	78,590	86	74,000	87	100	...
30th ditto	Punjab Northern.	412	55,556	135	419	56,453	135	7,20,065	160	7,24,020	143	3,955	...
30th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar.	660	1,12,025	170	660	2,15,717	327	10,18,724	127	20,06,714	253	9,87,990	...
30th ditto	Muttra-Achnera.	23	1,269	55	23	1,130	40	14,060	61	18,402	67	3,526	...
30th ditto	Kannia-Dhurla.	32	1,133	35	32	1,073	52	19,838	61	23,561	61	3,723	...
30th ditto	Rawari-Ferozepore.	...	...	...	80	7,070	79	...	...	76,322	71	76,322	...
	TOTAL	3,186	5,71,598	161	3,091	6,20,181	201	61,92,081	161	62,95,968	202	21,03,287	...
23rd June 1883	Native States. Bhavnagar-Gondal.	194	15,125	78	193	14,823	77	3,12,694	133	3,51,424	152	38,780	...
23rd ditto	Nizam's.	121	19,322	160	121	15,153	125	2,05,330	140	1,84,108	127	...	21,223
16th ditto	Mysore.	86	5,266	61	...	(a)	...	(b) 54,956	57	(c) 55,626	59	610	...
30th ditto	Jodhpore.	(f) 3	(g) 6	...	19	770	41	(a) 6	...	9,267	41	9,261	...
	TOTAL	404	39,710	93	383	30,746	92	5,73,016	118	6,00,425	119	27,409	...
	GRAND TOTAL.	9,924	26,53,172	268	9,870	32,61,224	331	3,83,93,180	320	4,40,34,648	364	66,41,668	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,76,60,463	147	2,15,68,727	175	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,07,32,717	173	2,24,65,921	189	26,33,804	...

(a) Return not received.
 (b) Total receipts from 1st April to 15th June 1883.
 (c) Total receipts from 1st April to 16th June 1883.
 (d) Total receipts from 1st April to 27th May 1883.

(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th May 1883.
 (f) 10 miles opened on 22nd June 1883.
 (g) The receipts for one day ending 24th June 1883.

SIMLA.
 The 14th July 1883.

R. A. SARGAUNT, Major, R. E.,
 Offg. Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

RULES FOR THE FILLING UP OF VACANCIES IN THE CLERICAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE SECRETARIAT OFFICES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, AND THE DEPARTMENTS DIRECTLY ATTACHED TO THEM, BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

No. 26
953-453

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—
under date Simla, the 19th July 1883.*

Read again—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 31—1161-86, dated the 21st July 1880, on the subject of raising the standard of ability among clerks attached to the Secretariats connected with the Government of India.

Read—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 31—1298-1308, dated the 31st August 1882.

Home Department Resolution No. 1847, dated the 24th November 1882.

Home Department Resolution Nos. 10—381-390, dated the 12th March 1883.

OBSERVATIONS.

The Governor General in Council has reconsidered the rules laid down in the Home Department Resolution, Nos. 31—1298-1308, dated the 31st August 1882, for the admission of clerks into the Secretariat Offices attached to the Government of India by a system of competitive examinations, and is pleased to direct the issue and publication of the following revised—

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council has for some time past had under consideration the question of the best mode of filling up vacancies in the clerical establishments of the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India, and securing a reasonably high standard of qualification among the assistants employed.

2. The recognised difficulty in all Government Offices is to obtain men fit for the superior duties, such as those of drafting, précis-writing, preparing statistical returns, and the like. The pay provided for the superior appointments is in itself sufficient to give adequate remuneration for the proper performance of duties of this class; but the complaint is general that the standard of work done is at present often very inferior. It has been too much the rule to promote men from the lower grades as a matter of course; and as no test of qualification is applied either on admission to those lower grades, or on advancement beyond them, promotion has come to depend at least as much on seniority and the absence of misconduct as upon any merit or positive fitness for superior duty.

3. The Governor General in Council has decided that the first step towards reform must be to draw a marked line of distinction between the superior and inferior classes of appointments, and that for this purpose the Secretariat Clerical Service shall for the future be separated into an Upper and a Lower Division,—the former comprising all appointments the pay of which is Rs. 200 and upwards, the latter all appointments (other than those of mere copyists) the pay of which is below that sum. No clerk will be entitled to promotion from the Lower to the Upper Division as a matter of course, or otherwise than in accordance with the rules laid down in this Resolution.

4. As regards the mode of recruiting both Upper and Lower Divisions, the Governor General in Council has come to the conclusion that the only satisfactory principle to follow is that of free and

* Except in the case of the appointments of Registrars of Offices, Superintendents of Branches, or Head Assistants, for filling up which an absolute power of selection must remain with the Head of the Office concerned.

open competition,* modified as regards the Upper Division by conditions favourable to persons at the present time actually

serving in the Lower Division. The plan of filling up vacancies in the Government Offices by competitive examination has worked satisfactorily in the Home Civil Service, and in the few instances where it has been tried in this country. It does away at once with many abuses and difficulties, and seems peculiarly adapted to the circumstances of Indian Offices, the responsible heads of which have necessarily no intimate acquaintance with the personal qualifications of candidates for admission, and are driven to rely upon the partial recommendations of subordinates or the certificates of irresponsible outsiders.

5. It has therefore been determined for the future to hold in Calcutta, and such other places as may be hereafter appointed for the purpose, an examination on the 15th January of each year (or on the day following if the 15th be a holiday) for the purpose of selecting candidates for appointments in the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India. The arrangements for the examinations will be made by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, who will be assisted by paid examiners, and act in communication with the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

6. The nature of the examination will be as follows:—

A.—For all candidates.

(1) Dictation and Handwriting.

This will be a preliminary test, which all candidates, whether for the Upper or Lower Division, must satisfy. No marks will be assigned; but a high standard of proficiency will be insisted upon. The papers of candidates will be examined as soon as possible after this examination, and the examiners will require any candidate who fails to pass this test to withdraw from the further examination.

B.—For candidates for appointments in the Upper Division.

	Marks.
* (1) Arithmetic, Algebra, and the Geometry of the Straight Line and Circle ...	500
Two papers will be set of a character to test intelligence and application of knowledge rather than memory and acquaintance with book-work.	
(2) History (English and Indian) and Geography ...	500
Two papers will be set in these subjects.	
(3) English Composition ...	500
(4) Précis-writing and letter-drafting ...	500

No candidate will be credited with marks in any subject unless he obtains at least one-sixth of the full number of marks for that subject. Subject to this proviso, successful candidates will be placed in the order of their aggregate of marks.

C.—For candidates for appointment in the Lower Division.

	Marks.
* (1) Arithmetic; Algebra up to Quadratic Equations (inclusive); Euclid, Books I—IV (Book work and riders). ...	500
Two papers will be set.	
(2) History (English and Indian) and Geography ...	500
Two papers will be set.	
(3) English Composition ...	500
(4) Docketing and letter-drafting ...	500

In subjects (1), (2), and (3) any candidate obtaining less than one-fourth of the full marks will be disqualified. In subject (4) no candidate will be credited with marks unless he obtains at least one-sixth of the total number; but

* Candidates will not be eligible for the Lower Division of the Financial Department, for the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, or for the Office of the Director General of Railways, unless they obtain at least one-third of the full number of marks in this subject.

The Financial Department further reserves the right of requiring that in any year 500 extra marks shall be assigned by the examiners for special proficiency in mathematics, or that an extra paper shall be set in that subject carrying that number of marks. These marks will not be counted in the aggregate of marks regulating the placing of successful candidates, but the Financial Department will be guided in its selection of candidates by the number of such extra marks obtained, and may select a candidate not on the list of successful candidates on the ground of his special proficiency in mathematics as ascertained by the award of such extra marks. Notice of the intention of the Financial Department to avail itself of this provision will be given before each annual examination.

failure will not disqualify a candidate. Subject to these conditions, successful candidates will be placed in the order of their aggregate of marks.

7. Every candidate for an appointment in the Lower Division must send a written application for permission to appear at the examination to the

[FORM.]

To the Secretary to the Board of Examiners,

Fort William.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination of candidates for appointments in the Lower Division of Government Clerkships. If successful, I should elect to serve in the office of the

A treasury receipt for the fee of Rs. 10 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

Secretary to the Board of Examiners between the 1st and 15th days of December (inclusive). The application should be in the form given on the margin, and be accompanied by a treasury receipt for the sum of Rs. 10, which the candidate is required to pay into the treasury nearest his place of residence, by way of examination fee. With the application must also be forwarded—

(1) Evidence that the candidate is not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age.

(2) A certificate that the candidate is of good moral character from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated, or (when a year or more has elapsed since his education terminated) from some respectable householder, to whom he is well known in private life, and who is himself personally known to the head of some Government Office,—this last fact being certified by the countersignature of the officer in question.

8. Every candidate for an appointment in the Upper Division must

[FORM.]

To the Secretary to the Board of Examiners,

Fort William.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination of candidates for appointments in the Upper Division of Government Clerkships. If successful, I should elect to serve in the office of the

A treasury receipt for the fee of Rs. 20 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

in the same way send a written application for permission to appear at the examination to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners between the dates above specified. The application should be in the form given on the margin, and be accompanied by a treasury receipt for the sum of Rs. 20 by way of examination fee. Candidates must forward with the applica-

tion the evidence of age and the certificate of moral character prescribed in paragraph 7 above.

9. The number of candidates to be selected by the Examiners for each Division will be notified in the *Gazette of India* by the Home Department on or before the 30th November. This number will be determined, in communication with the heads of the offices concerned, with reference to the number of vacancies existing or estimated as likely to occur within the course of the following year (and which it is not intended to fill under the provisions of paragraphs 12 or 13 below), plus a margin of 10 per cent. for casualties. In each year after the first the number of appointments to be notified will be reduced by the number of selected candidates remaining on the list from former years who may not yet have received appointments.

10. Persons who have at any time held a permanent appointment in any of the offices affected by the Resolution, but who may have lost such appointment owing to its abolition or on reduction of establishment, may present themselves for examination under these rules without payment of fee, provided they are under 40 years of age.

11. Clerks in the Lower Division of an office who are under 40 years of age, may, with the permission of the head of the office, present themselves for examination for appointments in the Upper Division without payment of fee.

12. Except as provided in paragraph 13 below, there will, after the 1st April 1887, be no promotion from the Lower to the Upper Division. But (to meet the case of clerks who are at the date of the issue of this Resolution serving in the Lower Division) up to the 1st April 1887 every alternate vacancy in the Upper Division of an office may be filled by the head of the office, by the promotion of clerks who were serving in the Lower Division of that office on the 1st January 1883, in accordance with the results of a departmental examination or otherwise as the head of the office may think fit.

13. After the 1st April 1887, every third vacancy occurring in the Upper Division of an office may be filled up by the head of the office, if he thinks fit, in accordance with the results of a departmental examination of clerks already in the Lower Division of that office.

14. As soon as practicable after the open competitive examinations, the Board of Examiners will report the result to the Home Department, which will circulate a list of selected candidates to the heads of the offices concerned. Candidates will be given their choice of Departments as far as possible, and the Home Department will intimate such choice, if made, to the head of each office, who will offer the vacant appointments at his disposal to the candidates electing his office in the order in which they stand on the list, and thereafter to the other candidates in the same order, through the Home Department. It will be open to the head of an office to select in preference to other successful candidates for the Upper Division any candidate on the list of selected candidates who already belongs to the Lower Division of that office. Priority of selection as between the heads of different offices will be regulated by such orders as the Governor General in Council may from time to time make in this behalf. In the case of the Foreign Office, the Secretary will be at liberty to select any candidate on the list. No candidate not already in Government service should, however, be actually employed in any office unless he produces a certificate from a Government Medical officer of or above the rank of Assistant Surgeon that he is in good health and of a sound constitution. It will be open to a selected candidate to decline any particular appointment offered him, and his name will not on that account be removed from the list; but the name of no outside candidate will be retained on the list for either division after he has attained the age of 25 years, or for more than two years after the date of his being entered as a selected candidate.

15. All selected candidates receiving appointments will be on probation for twelve months; and if at the close of that period their work has not been found to give satisfaction, they will receive their discharge, and will have no claim to gratuity or compensation on that account. This rule will not apply to clerks selected for the Upper Division who were previously permanent clerks in the Lower Division.

16. Candidates accepting appointments must understand that their future promotion in their office within the Division to which they belong will depend entirely upon their work and merits. No clerk will have any claim as of right to rise beyond the grade upon which he may have been brought in, though in ordinary course clerks who satisfy the head of their Office will receive promotion to vacancies in the Division as they occur, new entrants being, as a rule, though not as a matter of course, brought in on the lower grades.

17. Transfers from the Upper Division of one Government Office to that of another, or from the Lower Division of one Office to that of another, may be arranged by the heads of the offices concerned; but no transfer by arrangement from the Lower Division of one Office to the Upper Division of another can be allowed in future.

18. These orders will apply to the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India, and the Offices of—

The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

The Surgeon-General with the Government of India.

The Inspector General of Forests.

The Accountant General, Public Works Department.

The Director General of Railways.

The Surveyor General of India.

The Superintendent of the Geological Survey.

The Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

The Accountant General, Military Department.

The Commissary General.

The Inspector General of Ordnance.

The Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces.

The Director General of Telegraphs.

19. On the occurrence of any vacancy hereafter in any office to which this Resolution applies, when no candidate qualified under these rules is available to fill such vacancy, temporary arrangements may be made by the Head of the Office to carry on the work until the results of the next examination are known.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information and guidance to all the Departments of the Government of India and to the Heads of Offices* under the Home Department, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

* Surgeon-General with the Government of India.
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
Registrar of the Calcutta University.

FEES TO BE CHARGED AND FORMS TO BE USED BY NOTARIES PUBLIC APPOINTED UNDER THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, XXVI OF 1881.

No. ¹⁷/₁₀₇₀₋₁₀₈₀, dated Simla, the 19th July 1883.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India,
To—All Local Governments and Administrations.

I am directed to forward, for adoption, the accompanying table of fees, which have been approved by the Governor General in Council, to be charged by persons appointed to perform the functions of Notaries Public under the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881. I am to add that Government servants who are appointed Notaries Public should not be allowed to appropriate such fees as they may receive in that capacity, but should credit them to Government. I am also to forward a set of eleven forms for use by Notaries Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

2. The Act only requires Notaries Public to register the declarations of acceptors or payers for honour (sections 109 and 113); but the Governor General in Council considers it desirable that the Notaries Public appointed under the Act should, following the practice existing in the Presidency Towns, also register notings and protests made by them. No particular form of register is necessary for these purposes. It will be sufficient if each Notary Public be instructed to keep a substantial blank book in which to enter copies of all the letters he may write presenting bills for acceptance or payment; of all bills noted or protested, or accepted or paid for honour, together with all endorsements thereon (including that made by himself, to the effect that the bill has been noted or protested for non-payment or non-acceptance); of all protests made by himself and of all declarations made by acceptors or payers for honour. It will further be necessary that the Notary should, after examination of each entry in the book, affix his signature thereto.

3. Lastly, I am to point out that Notaries Public appointed under the Act ought to have a seal. A plain circular seal with the name of the Notary and the circumscription "Notary Public" is all that appears to be required.

4. This circular and annexures will be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Table of fees to be charged by persons appointed by the Governor General in Council under Section 3 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, to perform the functions of a Notary Public under that Act.

TABLE.

1. For noting an instrument—

	Rs.
If the amount of the instrument does not exceed Rs. 200	1
If it exceeds Rs. 200, but does not exceed Rs. 1,000	2
If it exceeds Rs. 1,000, but does not exceed Rs. 5,000	3
If it exceeds Rs. 5,000, but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	5
If it exceeds Rs. 20,000, but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	6
If it exceeds Rs. 30,000, but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	7
If it exceeds Rs. 50,000	8

2. For protesting an instrument—

	Rs.
If the amount of the instrument does not exceed Rs. 200	5
If it exceeds Rs. 200, but does not exceed Rs. 1,000	6
If it exceeds Rs. 1,000, but does not exceed Rs. 5,000	7
If it exceeds Rs. 5,000, but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	10
If it exceeds Rs. 20,000, but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	11
If it exceeds Rs. 30,000, but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	12
If it exceeds Rs. 40,000, but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	13
If it exceeds Rs. 50,000, but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	14
If it exceeds Rs. 60,000, but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	15
If it exceeds Rs. 70,000, but does not exceed Rs. 80,000	16
If it exceeds Rs. 80,000, but does not exceed Rs. 90,000	17
If it exceeds Rs. 90,000, but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	18
If it exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	22

3. For recording an acceptance or payment for honour

Rs. 2-3

4. Duplicate protests, half the charge for the original.

I.

FORM OF NOTING.

(SEE SECTION 99.)

(To be made upon the instrument, or upon a paper attached thereto, or partly upon each.)

Date of dishonour

Reason, if any, assigned for dishonour (or, if the instrument has not been expressly dishonoured, reason why holder treats it as dishonoured).

(Signed) A. B.,

Notary Public.

Notary's Charges.

II.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

Know all men that I, A. B., a Notary Public appointed under section 3 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of _____, in the ^{Presidency} ~~Province~~ of _____, in British India, at the request of C. D., of _____, did on the _____ day of _____ 188____, at _____, demand acceptance of the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") from E. F., to which demand he made answer (*state terms of the answer, if any*) (or "to which demand he gave no answer"); wherefore I now, in the presence of M. N. and O. P., witnesses, do protest the said bill of exchange.

(Signed) A. B.,

Notary Public.

M. N. }
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected.

III.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE WHEN THE DRAWEE CANNOT BE FOUND.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

Know all men that I, A. B., a Notary Public appointed under section 3 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of _____, in the ^{Presidency} ~~Province~~ of _____, in British India, at the request of C. D., of _____, did on the _____ day of _____ 188____, make reasonable search at _____ for E. F., in order to demand from him acceptance of the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything

written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed"), but was unable to find him there; wherefore I now, in the presence of *M. N.* and *O. P.*, witnesses, do protest the said bill of exchange.

(Signed) *A. B.*,

Notary Public.

M. N. }
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected.

IV.

FORM OF PROTEST OF PROMISSORY NOTE OR BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-PAYMENT.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

Know all men that I, *A. B.*, a Notary Public appointed under section 3 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of _____, in the ^{Presidency of} _____, in British India, at the request of *C. D.*, of _____, did on the _____ day of _____, 188____, at _____, demand payment of the promissory note (or "bill of exchange," as the case may be) hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") from *E. F.*, to which demand he made answer (*state the terms of his answer, if any*) (or "to which demand he gave no answer"); wherefore I now, in the presence of *M. N.* and *O. P.*, witnesses, do protest the said promissory note (or "bill of exchange," as the case may be).

(Signed) *A. B.*,

Notary Public.

M. N. }
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is paid for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such payment was offered and effected.

V.

PROTEST OF PROMISSORY NOTE OR BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-PAYMENT, WHEN THE MAKER, DRAWEE OR ACCEPTOR (AS THE CASE MAY BE) CANNOT BE FOUND.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

Know all men that I, *A. B.*, a Notary Public appointed under section 3 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of _____, in the ^{Presidency of} _____, in British India, at the request of *C. D.*, of _____, did on the _____ day of _____, 188____, make reasonable search at _____ for *E. F.*, in order to demand from him payment of the promissory note (or "bill of exchange," as the case may be) hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed"), but was unable to find him there; wherefore I now, in the presence of *M. N.* and *O. P.*, witnesses, do protest the said promissory note (or "bill of exchange," as the case may be).

(Signed) *A. B.*,

Notary Public.

M. N. }
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is paid for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such payment was offered and effected.

VI.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR BETTER SECURITY.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

Know all men that I, *A. B.*, a Notary Public appointed under section 3 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of _____, in the ^{Presidency} _{Province} of _____, in British India, at the request of *C. D.*, of _____, did on the _____ day of _____, 188____, at _____, demand better security for the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript" whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") from *E. F.*, in consequence of his having become insolvent (or "his credit having been publicly impeached," as the case may be), to which demand he made answer (*state the terms of his answer, if any*) (or "to which demand he gave no answer"); wherefore I now, in the presence of *M. N.* and *O. P.*, witnesses, do protest the said bill of exchange.

(Signed) *A. B.*,

Notary Public.

M. N. }
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected.

VII.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR BETTER SECURITY
WHEN THE ACCEPTOR CANNOT BE FOUND.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

Know all men that I, *A. B.*, a Notary Public appointed under section 3 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of _____, in the ^{Presidency} _{Province} of _____, in British India, at the request of *C. D.*, of _____, did on the _____ day of _____, 188____, make reasonable search at _____ for *E. F.*, in order to demand better security for the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed"), in consequence of his having become insolvent (or "his credit having been publicly impeached," as the case may be), but was unable to find him there; wherefore I now, in the presence of *M. N.* and *O. P.*, witnesses, do protest the said bill of exchange.

(Signed) *A. B.*,

Notary Public.

M. N. }
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected.

VIII.

FORM OF NOTICE OF PROTEST TO DRAWER TO BE GIVEN BY A NOTARY
PUBLIC.

(SEE SECTION 102.)

Take notice that a bill of exchange for Rs. _____ drawn by you under date the _____
 on _____ and payable at _____ has been dishonoured by
 non-acceptance (or non-payment, as the case may be) and protested, and that you are held
 responsible therefor.

(Signed) *A. B.*,

Notary Public.